PAPERS OF ANDREW JACKSON

SECOND SERIES

VOL. 5

May 30th 1830

Sir

Your communication of the 29th instant was handed me this morning just as I was going to church, and, of course, was not read until I returned. I regret to find that you have entirely mistaken my note of the 13th instant. There is no part of it which could give offence either to your conduct or your motives, on the contrary, I intended to convey the impression that you were entitled to my confidence and esteem, and to be exempted from attacks, of the character of that which appeared in the Telegraph of the 19th instant, and which I had supposed, who had been secretly encouraging the destroy my reputation. These insinuations I indignantly repelled, upon the ground that you in all your letters to me professed to be my personal friend, and approved entirely, my conduct in relation to the Seminole campaign. I had too exalted an opinion of your honor and frankness to believe, for a moment, that you could be capable of such duplicity — under the influence of these friendly feelings (which I have always entertained for you) when I was furnished with a copy of Mr Crawfords letter, with that

Frankness which ever has, and I hope
ever will characterise my conduct,
I considered it due to you and the
friendly relations which had
always existed between us, to lay
it forthwith before you, and ask
if the statements contained in
that letter could be true. I suppose I
had a right to believe that you were
my sincere friend, and until now,
never expected to have occasion to
suspect your motives. The language of the
Secretary's letter to this Department
Cases of the Brute contained
in your letter now before me
In your and Mr Crawford's dis=
=pute I have no interest whatever,
but it may become necessary
for me, hereafter, when I shall have
more leisure, and the documents
and the [illegible] at hand to
place the subject in its proper
light, to notice the historical facts
& references in your communi=
=cation, which will give a very
different view of this subject.
It is due to myself, however, to state
that the knowledge of the Executive
Documents and Orders, in my
possession, will shew conclusively,
that I had authority for all I did,
and that your explanation of my
powers as detailed to Gov. Gibbs
shews your own understanding
of them. Your letter to me of the

29th, handed to day, and now before me is the first intimation to me that you ever entertained any other opinion or veiwd of them. Your conduct, words, actions & Letters, I have ever thought shew this

understanding you now, no further communication with you on this subject is necessary

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
yr. ms. obt. Servt.
Andrew Jackson

The Honble
J. C. Calhoun

Copy of a letter
from Genl Jackson
to Mr Calhoun —
dated 30. May 1830

Received of Andrew Jackson President
of the United States the sum of Six
Hundred dollars for a Bronze and
Marble Bust this day sold
him executed by me same to be
made of bronze, Marble, and the best
materials, and the same to be
executed in a
workmanlike manner. as witness
my hand and seal - this fifth day of
June 1835

Hiram Powers

Witness
Andrew J. Donelson

June 8th 1838

My Dear Sir

Finding that no Legislative act has been passed relative to the Navy, it is now necessary that some steps should be adopted, by which all Regulations of the Navy may be carried into effect formerly observed, in every respect. These reflections make it proper that I should call your particular attention, to the act of 1806. This law declares that officers suspended from duty shall receive one half pay, during the time they shall not be employed on actual service. Your attention is directed to this law that we may conform to it, and that a report may be made of the officers in service & under orders, entitled to full pay, & those not, Who are only entitled to half pay, & paid accordingly. You will also note on this report, Every, Short, duration has been made by former adminestrations, from this Law. The law must be strictly adhered to, unless where the Department authorises the Secretary to make rules, then the rule must be in writing & approved by the President. Where this is not the

the Law must, in all cases be our
guide, yours respectfully

Andrew Jackson

The Secretary of
the Navy

June 7, 1830

Genl. A. Jackson

1830

To. Tucker & Thompson Dr.

June. To Walk Combafine Coat .... $18.

" " Pants 9

do. 1/2 " 1/2 Cotton Drawers 1.75

do. 1/2 2 do Shirts 3.50

$32.25

1830 June 16th Rec'd Payment —

Tucker & Thompson

A. Jackson

Indian Dept.

Bell Tavern,

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

WILLIAM SCHNEBLY, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the *Bell Tavern*, in West Washington street, Hagers-town, Maryland.

Genl. A. Jackson Dr.

To 4 dinners — 50 $2.00

To 4 Do. — 25 = 1.00

To 8 horses — 25 = 2.00

Receipt — $5.00

June 19th 1828 W. Schnebly

A pleasant Journey
& safe return
and a constant ability to
promote the welfare of his
Country —

From Hagers-town to Cumberland.

To Conococheague,	- - - -	Miles 7
Clear Spring,	- - - - -	4
Indian Spring,	- - - - -	4
Hancock,	- - - - -	11
Pratts	- - - - - -	20
Flintstone,	- - - - - -	4
Cumberland,	- - - - -	16
		Total 66

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Ac. 1852.

I have received with the deepest regret the
dolefull intelligence of the decease of
your august Sovereign George the
4th & although your Majesty deserve
condolence than ever it so well
calculated to succeed upon the
throne of all good. But whilst
I thus mingle my sorrows with the
yours, permit me to congratulate
you and your Majesty subjects
generally, that this dispensation
of providence has been so merci-
fully ordered or not to be without
a solace which may well
their grobetude. In the succession
of his brother William the 4th
I feel confident that the people of
England will find all the blessings
of the succeeding reign; & that foreign
powers will see in it the same
guarantees for a just & liberal
intercourse preserved & strengthened
2d. The long experience of her
just principles & wonted
pleasing anticipation authorise us to look for a policy
calculated to avert forwerse of
were possible, the horrors & misery
of war.

permit me to assure you that

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the entercourse which it may be my
lot to have with your Majesty's
Government will be ductated by an
earnest desire to cultivate the
most friendly feelings of good will and
friendship which were entertained
with his predecessors.

Rufus B. N. Vaughan

Hermitage 19th July 1830

Sir

Your letter of the 22nd of June has just been received during my absence from the City. I regret that mine to you of the 5th of May, enclosing one to Mr Forsyth from the Secretary of State, had not reached you in time as it would have prevented your from following into the proceedings, you have, from the information you have obtained from Mr Forsyth, you have obtained from your letter to me, and would have informed that I had no communication or correspondence with Mr Forsyth on the subject of the Creek Indians before the receipt of the copy of Mr Crawford's letter which I presume you had before you could do so, from which you have derived the information you possess on the subject.

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you have drawn from Mr Forsyth's letter
have led you, I here with again enclose
you a copy of my letter to Mr Forsyth
of the 3d May, and his answer thereto
of the 11th of June last, which I trust, on the
8th instant- and I have to regret that any
misconstruction of the mail instructions you
received of the 7th May, which
was mailed at the same time
to Mr Forsyth the mos-
Mr Forsyth having proposed in
his letter of the 17th of June
his letter to me, that he would call, and
by letter, correct upon me the
impression which you had
imparted from his letter, and I must add
that from your conversation
here, that I understood your other
communications, they so equivocally unfounded,
I have never heard it even insinuated
except in your letter, that the person
to whom I further alluded, had
the slightest knowledge on the subject,

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were communicated to me of the sug-
gestions of the Postmaster General to you
to have the mail stopped on the
Sabbath, & when informed they could not
be thus stopped if he did not
request it in writing that I would do so
to see if it was the object of any
persons, who have petitioned
would meet your approbation
of a measure which I had adopted
yet first I had the pleasure of
to be in your power
admission of the mail on the Sabbath
the matter, now, I feel no in-
clination on this occasion, and leave you
to do all concerned to do
as you think proper
how closely
Jam very
Hon. Andrew Jackson
President
U. S.

In 1828 wishing to close my guardianship
with the estate of A. J. Hutchings and to soon=
=fer the duty to Genl Coffee better an=
=Denton I with Doctor Goss that it would
be agreeable to him, he having pursued
me with the amount of his medical attendance
made out the account & struck the
balance due me, and sending that
fifteen hundred dollars, with a letter
disbursements, would close the account
with the estate of the testators I dress a note
for that amount & sent to the Doctor for
his execution - which was executed by
him & sent to me, leaving a balance due
me of Eighty three dollars and seventy
five cents & applicable to my medical
account with him - When in Tennessee
I wrote to Doctor Goss a note, that I wished
him to furnish me with my medical
account for I wished to close my accounts

he sent [illegible] he would be wha
and [illegible] with the M.r Steel - and a
days before I left home, sent M.r Steel
down for the account - and agreed to
to Doctor Hogg's stolen and [illegible]
upon the account, I drew the order
on General Office using her own
words on the back of the account, "it
being the amount due up to 21st July
1830," which will appear in reference
to said account on folio
my Ledger of the Hermitage therefore
the mistake with Doctor Hogg and
not with me - Thus however as immo
=ol, as there were a thousand mistake
=ral, Doctor Hogg knows they would be multip
to the rumors - stated in her letter of the
being offended when the account,
pondered my confidence as a shameful
utterly false, and they are like many other rumor
have a hundred tongues, & every tongue a
hundred lies - request Doctor Hogg to make out
this whole account & forwarded to
you for

I have this day presented to Andrew
Jackson Donelson, son of Andrew, J. and
Emely Donelson, the full blooded mare
Betsey formerly the property of
Henry [illegible] stockholder fully
& [illegible] I bind myself
& [illegible] said mare and
to warrant the title of her
more over to have & his heirs forever
his father has agreed to take charge of them
for his son, & to him they are hereby
delivered for the above purpose
& use whereof my hand this 6th
day of august 1830

Andrew Jackson

Tuskaloosa 1 Sept 30

Dear Genl

The enclosed letter for P. Stewart at his request I send to you. He certainly will note answer for the 1st place he proposes for Commissioner in Grahams place - His next is for the Indian department in McKennys place If he would answer there I should surely have no objection to ~~[illegible]~~; if you know none you would prefer. As regards chiefs the Indians being removed there can be no great labor, or high mental powers wanted. The principal & most important duty would be, to arrange the amount of appropriations for their services, & by cautious attention to state they make properly drawn upon & at no time exceeded

The Chickasaw treaty may expire the Cherokees & Creeks. I write note to Chronicle, & this morning will dispatch Col. Lowry to the Creeks. I shall limit his services to some short period, and allow him only 3 dollars a day, which will about meet his expences what he may do, will not exceed $150. It will be wonderful if we get through with all the tribes before congress meets; & now I should not be surprised if we did so. We shall now be run after by the Indians. Our treaty with the Chickasaws is I think liberal & excellent

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Yrs truly

I. A Eaton

Major Eaton continues
an application of Some
Moment for office

free
J. H. Eaton
The President U. S.
Washington Co
Tennessee
Col
Gen 3 Col
R. Armstrong
Nashville

Turnerville P.O. Feb. 1838

Dear Sir,

You assure me, in your last, that you will do your best to preserve the Union: without such an assurance I know you would do so; and I know full well that he who has thrice saved it before the, will save it a fourth time, & again, & again, when efforts to do it may be necessary: I fear no dissolution of our beloved Union as long as we have a beloved Chief at the helm - about all such matters I feel as easy as the most perfect confidence in you can inspire me - he who takes his stand on the Ramparts of the Constitution will ever preserve the Union, the Sheet anchor of the Constitution - he who administers justice, in an even handed manner,

rabble were to be supported by the People, rules over the Country, the Constitution, the Govt. and all belonging to either— The people are the Sheet-Anchors of the Union—

I see that the Tyrants are again in the field, in support of liberty: their doings startle the Crowned heads of Europe: one Crowns, not obtained from the people, fear of the people crumbles; and Crowns, conferred by the people, will give way to republicanism, sooner, or later— I never did put any value on any mode of Govt., unless it was republican: & it is little better than none, unless purely, ably, & impartially administered, for the benefit of Community— such a Govt is valuable.

I see that a treaty has been concluded with the Choctaws: thanks to all concerned— in a little time, the army of the U.S. could hardly keep the Creeks and Cherokees from going west of Miss.ri also— Opponents are disappointed— Hart & his man Ross will find in their objects =

The oppo
Oh dear w
song for th
gangs, never
dison. Mo
as it should
see the righ

The paper
uppermost &
fervently asse
If Johnny D
will soon b
Governor Bo
a seat in
Electors of
serves as
Andrew J

The opposition folks, every where, are singing out, Oh Dear what can the matter be?, Oh – the best song for them – I wonder the two Adamses, and their gangs, never have that Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe & Jackson administered the Govt. just as it should be done!!! Strange they could not, & will not see the right way to usefulness & true renown –

your friend
Willie Blount

The papers inform us that the Jackson men in Maine are uppermost & have thrown Johnny Holmes into the ditch, and as speedily assigned him to the Divil, there, let him remain – If Johnny Q.. Clay & Southard should run into Congress they will soon be glad to gallop out again – it is said that Governor Barbour's county people will excuse him from a seat in the Virginia Assembly. & it is thought that the Electors of President & Vice P. will have no use for his services as V. P. to Clay at the next Presidential election –

Andrew Jackson
President U. S.

Gov. Willie Blount
Lib Book 4. Pg 1830

Ac. 1852.

Dr Sir,

I had the pleasure to receive a letter from you at Nashville when I last spent July & August. of the summer in the neighbourhood of my old associates and friends. Before my acknowledgement of that letter I had hoped to have heard again from you but am as yet disappointed. However at length gained the long sought for privilege of the direct trade between the ports of the United States and those of the British colonial ports, upon the same terms of the trade & the British European ports which is regulated by our commercial treaty. Mr McLane has written a few days past transmitting me the note of Lord Aberdeen ~~on the subject~~ stating ~~this valuable commerce~~ fully this valuable commerce, with our visit this valuable commerce, if which you will see the proper notice in the proclamation which will accompany the despatches from the State Department of this date

in the Arkansas Territory, upon offers
for the sales of Lands within our settlements
and giving ourselves protection with the
limits of our jurisdiction. The evils of
such proceedings I need not point out
to you. Any forbearance on our part will
be practised, in order that Persons may not
mistake Our Search, nor suspect the
Sincerity of our Disposition to avoid
Violation can militate against her
Peace and interests: a disposition
which we Law always manifested in
our intercourse with Her, and which we
shall not cease to cherish so long as we are freed
to deal with the limits those who
of the citizens who are trespassing upon
Law of 26.

The views with which you were
Pleased charged touching the Bounds of
establishing a boundary as far Westward
as the Great or Grand River, remain
unaltered: But if Persons should not
regard them as embracing Her alternate

defects and trespassings, do not allow

them to put me to negotiation for

such a [illegible] or will prevent those of

the settlers [illegible] present

[illegible] by the agents of those who

[illegible] lands under pretence of the

collision with which we are

daily threatened for the causes

mentioned: Be guarded in

both with regard to states, they

be included within the limits affected

by Statute, to recognize no

grants except such as are perfect

in all the terms of condition, or

such [illegible] as it would be a

[illegible] of good faith not to comply

with.

Please write to me by

Congress, so that I may be directed

by you corresp.

I receive the testimonial
of kindly accorded to my official
conduct
as Chief Magistrate by the resolution
which you have just read, with the
anticipations expressed in the opening
of a full sense of my responsibility
to the people
to the public will, and a gratification
natural to the choice which has been
the free act of an Government
choice to receive this approbation by
a consciousness and faithful discharge
of my duties.

It is the duty of an
citizen to look with vigilance to the
conduct of those whom the Law
clothed with power; and its performance
or non-performance to the life salutary or proper
or account of the relation. Which you
sustain to the Government, I shall

Oct. 14?, 1830.

[illegible] accurately [illegible] to detect with more [illegible] to [illegible] a decision respecting [illegible] acting [illegible] to adopt, [illegible] to adopt the [illegible] a first one

Gentlemen; I have received your polite [illegible] at Ballin and [illegible] to be given on the 15th inst in commemoration of the [illegible] of liberty in France.

It would be truly gratifying to me to make one of that [illegible] to drawing of our common [illegible] an exception to the sentiment which a sense of duty has prescribed for me on ordinary occasions. But as I cannot witness a loss of time which I cannot regain at this season, I must beg the [illegible] of [illegible] with [illegible] in public, this absence, my absence.

to allow me the credit, this attempt, of participating most heartily in the sound principles of the [illegible]

General Andrew Jackson.

Washington

Sir

The agitation which my feelings have experienced since I have entertained hopes that my country may recover her liberty, is equal to that which your Excellency felt on receiving information of the landing of the British forces in the vicinity of New Orleans, when you were obliged to proclaim Martial law in order to defeat the Enemy who attempted to invade your native country. — I find myself unable to give my Country the aid of my feeble arm in the cause of liberty, as I did in 1814 in this Country, in consequence of my not having the means to defray the expense of a voyage home to join the heroes who have commenced the fight — This I explained to your Excellency in my letter of the 4th Inst, intreating you to aid me in accomplishing my views — trusting that the sincerity of my professions in the cause of freedom would be a sufficient apology for thus troubling you — Neither in my previous letter, nor in this, is my application made to you as President of the United States, knowing that as such you could not accede to my wishes without violating the Neutrality of this Country, but to your feelings individually, as a Man and a friend to liberty, as well

as to those of your friends who might feel disposed to assist an unfortunate fellow being.

The unfortunate situation in which I find myself compels me to take this step, and I cannot believe, that after having fought the greater part of my life for the liberty of the american people generally, now when an opportunity offers to aid my Countrymen engaged in the same cause, the Americans will refuse to assist me or deny me the means to return to Spain my native Country.

I intreat your Excellency to take this request into favorable consideration, for on your reply depends in a great measure the fate of an unfortunate man whose only crime is poverty.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's

Most Obt & Hble Servant

José Figueras Ruiz

New York 19 October 1830.

General Andrew Jackson

Washington

D. C.

Gen. A. Ranger
Nash. Aug.

Washington Oct 24th 1830

My Dr Mary

At length a leisure moment & the good
health both myself & family have offered, I take up my pen to
drop you a hasty line.

We have been here since the night of the 25th ult.
& except from my old friend Judge Overstone & Col
Lane I have not had a single line from any of
my other friends. Major Donelson has informed
from Emily, & informs me you all enjoy
health. As usual I am crowded with business &
office Hunters - many friends call to see me, and
the Ladies have been very kind, & tho, Mrs Dobson has
never been to see me nor one of the family.
we are getting on prosperously with our Railroad
concerns, & Genl Donelson was joined in holy
wedlock to Miss Imogen on the 19th at Towns
postponed by the Sickness & death of her
uncle Mr Southall - They left here the next
morning for New York & will return in a few
days - my son went with them to Philadelphia

Major Donelson has informed you that the
House of Peers Lonesome, and on his account
it would give me great pleasure that you &
Emely with the Sweet Little ones were here
I have often at present in life the privation
of leaving my dr wife, when contending against
poverty, seeking for a competency, therefore
can feel for him - But I for 1 you were
here the disagreeable scenes heretofore, & present
might be acted over again, some of which
I hope & sincerely trust symptoms, which nothing
when you come here can prevent,
a determined resolution on Emely & you
& duty to myself & my
friend Major Eaton will require me to have
observed, & which Emely has promised me that
if she comes she will observe.

I shall forever much regret

that Emily & you did not at first pursue my advice, it was then in your power I stand to have kept from my doors & shut down, that wretched political combustion of slanderers, & to have prevented those disagreeable consequences that have ensued, and by the easy mode of extending equal civilities to all & particularly to the heads of departments & their families- & Mrs R. in the van, it confirmed me in this well founded opinion, and the tale you both knew Eaton was my stead fast friend and the able defender of your dear absent when assailed by these wretched political monsters- & I further told you that the stroke was only obliquely against Eaton, when levelled thro' him at me- I then knew it, and often finding the combustion began & engendered here extending to Nashville with Doctor McNairy & Mrs R. in the van, it confirmed me in this well founded opinion, and the tale is proof as strong as holy writ- and which was the most cruel thing of all, my own connections included in this unholy wretched conspiracy against Jemale character, by which I was to be reached, and the memory of my dear wife, who ought to have been dear to all her connections, endearedly & ~~sacredly~~ dirently assailed.

I have long known the hypocrite who was at the bottom of this secretly weeding his pupets. & paid to act on open stage- his hand is seen in the letters from Washington, or will or there from Nashville, but he will fail in this, or he has before When he attempted to stab me in the dark, when to my face & to the public, crying out he was my friend & would support me these acts will recoil upon his own head & fall horrible at the feet of those agents & whose surgery he has been seeking- I now

think it proper to bring this to Emily and you
vvvv, for I hope you will come together when
you do come, that you may will consider
whether you can when you come here
assume that energetic, dignified & independ-
-dent course, that will shake from you, the
particular
~~contents~~ of persecution and attention of those,
to the exclusion of friends
that have been the course, of pudiering you
to spurn my advice, which for then
the course so much despondence to
me, and has lead to adversion of my
house, where ~~have~~ the advice of the
head ought, a must governs with the
wicked purpose in view of leading to my dis-
-traction - This tho, was under the hypocri-
-tical garb of friendship, that was forced upon
Emily & you unacquainted with the
arts of the experienced in calumny, and
of political intrigue, all who will understood
by me, and who, I now fend where I expected
them, operating with my worst enemies.
I have therefore only to add, that it would
give me much pleasure to see you
both here, provided you will pursue
my advice, and assume that dignified
course that ought to have been at first
adopted, of heeding every one with
attention, & extending the same
courtesy and attention to all the
heads of Departments, & then formulate
which is the only course that my situ-
-ation can permit. This will be a task
that will require great firmness and
energy, for you may rest assured that

these satanic combinations having once got your cords, ~~cords~~ When you arrive will surround you with redoubled vigor & cornerstone, knowing or they do, that it is the only hope for success, to create a seperation between my household, by which they may hope to turn it to my enquiry, and so soon or they can accomplish their object, would wheel upon, ~~you~~ & if possible destroy you-for those wretched ones who live & thrive upon slander, & are lost enough to assail female character for political views, will stop at nothing- with these remarks I conclude, it will afford me pleasure to see you here, under a determination to adopt & pursue the course here pointed out, without such determination your own good sense will dictate to you both, the propriety of not commencing such arrangements as made here, to secure harmony for the future, better to put up with the seperation for a short time than to come on & introduce again those scenes here that have cost me so much pain, which first & last has almost destroyed me & this too produced by my dearest friends, something worst enemies- This is what I can not again endure- I have never asked any favor of either of you, I never will but I have ought to expect my advice in my own House & to my own family will be obeyed, and that is only the same comity will be extended to

all the families of the Heads of Departments
& to all others - That my enemies will
not be my families of pacotes in
exclusion of my long tried & sincere
friends - those who have been counselling
you to your ruin, and enduring you
to believe it is meritorious to destroy
my admonitions & follow theirs and
thereby destroying the Harmony of my
family- Keep clear of the Stockdales, they
are always dangerous - with a resolution
to conform to the rule laid down here
which was the only one urged by
me and I will be happy to see you here-
one word more, her judge overton
Randal McGavock, Samuel Donelson,
General Coffee, & thousand more in:
=jured them & standing a character
by speculating with Major Eaton
& his family, I think not - But the
persecution & slanders will always
meet their reward sooner or later
& all who speculates with them
present my kind compliments
to Emely, Rep Jackson & Mary
Rachel for me & send her this letter
as the written in haste it is intended
for her due consideration, and
accept for yourself my best wishes &
believe me your friend

Andrew Jackson

Miss Mary Eaton

P.S. you will receive by Genl Donelson
a small present, as a token of esteem, it is
sent as you have no parents to provide for
you, it has been selected by our mutual friend
Major Lewis who sends his compliments to you
& Mrs Donelson &c.

Reflecting upon the delicate subject of our marriage conversation, and the reserve upon which you both it right to place the social intercourse of Mrs. D, before she is invited again to return to the city I have thought it better to give you my sentiments in writing as the least painful mode of communicating them.

I have never had any agency in
I have encouraged an opinion of
facts touching the character of Mrs Eaton;
and shall not be forced to express
except in
defence of my own conduct or that of my
family.

It is impossible that a delicate
female, introduced to a new social circle
as Mrs Anderson was in the winter of 1829
with such false impressions, should not be
governed in some degree by the views of
character which she found prevailing in it.
An insensibility to such an influence
would imply the absence of a moral
sentiment which I would be unwilling
to ascribe to any virtuous woman, much
more to one that possessed my love and
is the mother of my children. How

let me ask Mrs. Lee his safeguard of character has
was
treated in her case? allow from motives of
duty
friendship and attachment to you, which it is my
greatest happiness to know have never
ceased to animate both Mr. D and myself,
to commence an intercourse with the family
which as far as consistent with
of Mrs Eaton by which the ordinary civilities of life could have any effect
~~for an ordinary occasion to depend upon the~~
plied for
same footing that all respectable members
of
~~of society were~~, yet in less than 2 months
a letter is addressed to Mrs D by Mrs Eaton in which he
~~addressed to Mrs D by Major Eaton~~
proceeds to the prosecution that she has placed herself
in which he denounces her associates, as
under the guardianship of slanderers. This denunciation
of Mrs ~~and Congressional friend of~~
is applied to a very respectable family in this place
Mrs Parkson ~~the~~ consists of the facts
one member of which was an old and long esteemed
of Mr. Eaton and ~~friend~~ to the
correspondent of ~~my~~ Agent, whose worthy
~~Administration~~ ~~that she has placed herself~~
example in "not deciding upon simple rumor" at
~~to the guardianship of slanderers~~.
also proposes to expect. I refer this letter not for the
~~purpose to this letter because it is not a~~
purpose of appealing to the emotion of Mrs. Eaton, but
~~which had long before informed~~
of making how well I am acquainted with interesting
~~that I have always observed to~~
that friendship & which I have since followed in that my fame
~~that efforts to~~
should my place be deposited upon my character & the
with of Mrs Eaton
Mrs Eaton of which Mrs Lee was a member, I permitted

no circumstance to alter my conduct, and am
not sensible of but one trivial exception to the
fact of Mr. D which no doubt occurred
to you when it was reported to you and was
explained. What is the
fact in regard to Mr. C.: a visit which I
paid to him in my company was suspected
to answer of the journey, and was made
the burden of a message which was not
my business, but indicative of the subject
by which I was induced to make you
[illegible] the [illegible] of the Beasts. I should mention
this as another fact not depending upon
memory.

The next step in the history of this
affair was the trip to Norfolk. At this
I was not an eye witness to the circumstance
which gave Mr. Eaton so much offence
on this occasion. I am constrained to believe that
I do not [illegible] to mention them as
they grew out of the [illegible] to mistake the
[illegible] of the [illegible]
proposition of the sea
[illegible] the delivery of the dress.

Understanding that something had occurred

which created the astonishment of the

passages, and during Mr Eaton's long and
extraordinary discomposure of temper, I
proffered my Land in deeding the Lots for the
purpose of ascertaining the cause. I am
aware of the disclosure she made to me.
She informed me that Mrs Ld had
on Jan 1st used the coloquintida which
affected them, and that she
not to be intimate with her; this affair added
another cause that then agitated the bosom
where the seeds of strife for my family,
for that woman had sprung up, did not
behave decently from that Mrs D had
to direct us back to Lexington
that door. But we were to be dutiful
sons, and that she did not consent
to Norfolk.
to take the direction under you
made. But no more.

It is painful to me to dwell upon these
incidents, and the last I should not mention
did it not envelope any thing which depended
upon my memory alone. But the
truth is I led the means of establishing
the existence of similar impressions

ask it from another unquestionable source. Whatever
topics I may have entertained previous to that
disclosure, of upbraiding my intercourse with
the family of Wakefield, was not the
understood to allude in any example to take
the course of action which on different grounds
which had led me first to take at all.
have not contributed to hold out any at all.
were now compleatly banished: It was
impossible that I could submit to the
degradation of having a tribunal constituted
for such a purpose of determining the
limits within which my good
behaviour might recommend me to
their favour. I scorn to hold it at the
will of any person but myself
at the expense of those principles
with which I have grown up, my love and
gratitude for you.

With the exception of Mr. Simpson
I have shewn entire
occurrences which I have named.
I feel it
my duty to
may be the advice of
Expenses in the adjustment of

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not to permit to further intercourse with Mr Eaton;
all intercourse with Mr Eaton if you think it
, except in your house. if you think proper to invite
under the circumstances admit to your
presence by whom it will be taken to the exception
to your house, that she will be treated with
the same respect as if you should propose to
invite Lewis to return to it
I or Lewis, under
answer when the difficulty which you now
experience in reconciling my conduct to that
tenderness of feeling which you unbounded
goodness ought to create in
your favour the least
feeling love and gratitude, will be removed.
If however it is not so, although
is hazardous and full of danger to my
future prospects, I hope to be able to
bear up under it, and demonstrate to
those who may take an interest in
my welfare, if I have not, that I
was not unworthy of those considerations
which usually appeal with weight to mankind
and approbation of Lewis. By steadiness
in perseverance. The pain of mind
which I have undergone will be soon
removed, if you think

affection can have on ~~change~~ [illegible] which [illegible] bind me to your interests, to your private happiness & to the honor and glory of your public services. Do I do ~~the~~ ~~abdom~~ of this sentiment I may be [illegible] our [illegible] misfortune of its being misconceived: for I have on many occasions with difficulty restrained its indications when I have seen ~~political affair~~ employed in forging [illegible] ~~and~~ finds and in ~~adopting~~ ~~acting~~ sentiments. But I should ~~not~~ ~~do not mean to find fault with them~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]

~~Copy~~ Extract of
Letter to Gen. Jackson
dated. Oct 26th 1820 -
reply to an interrogatory
Rel Mr D cannot
return until the alter
her intercourse with
Mr Eaton, which is
expressed in a letter
addressed to Mary Easton
of the same date, and
that the Gen. submitted
to my perusal -

[Oct. 26?, 1830.]

Gen. A. J. with his respects - informs Major
Eaton that he can not make an Writing a reply
to it with condense & en friendship, he has
only to regret that he sees in his note, all
that prejudice dictated from the Heedless
of Mrs E. & the major, when the thought did
exist, when neither he, nor any of his
family would read the Testimony in
her Defence - I perceive this deep rooted
prejudice & suspect. I hope riper years will shew
the danger of acting on rumor, or secrete
relations & slander, I hope an God will for-
= persecutor totally - but God only knows, for
it has visited the Innocent. If chastise-
= I will only remark, that as good virtuous
& respectable characters, has visited, does not
Mrs E, or any of them, I have good nothing on
saying more virtue than merely

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October 27th 1820

Dear Uncle. I have read with great care the contents of your letter in answer to mine of the 25th. It was not my intention in that letter to extract from you any thing for the past justification of my conduct if I should ever be called upon to make me. You had thought it proper if Mr Donelson returned to have it first understood that he should be on terms of social intercourse with Mr Eaton. This was a conception which I believed I ought not

to make considering the relations which now exist. You have decided the question as you have a right to do. The only remaining one for me to consider is also depending in some degree upon your decision, how long shall I remain separated from my family?

If you desire my services any longer there is no reasonable time which I am not ready to make, provided the arrangements that are now made for my family do not become burdensome to them. My mother is aged.

I will when I have some licence correct some inaccuracies of fact contained in your letter;

and also allow myself a wider
latitude in nothing the views you have
left of my duty & of the whole
subject, than I did in my first
note to you.

As the condition of Mr D. return has no application
in her favor, it may be most proper
and as the tenure of remainder
your term of office is a longer
period than I could wish
charge any friend with the care
of my person, it may be well
best for you to look to some
one to take my place at once,
and in the mean time allow me
to be employed in putting in
more intelligible letter the papers

of the office, I prepare to [illegible] it

I believe me with the greatest

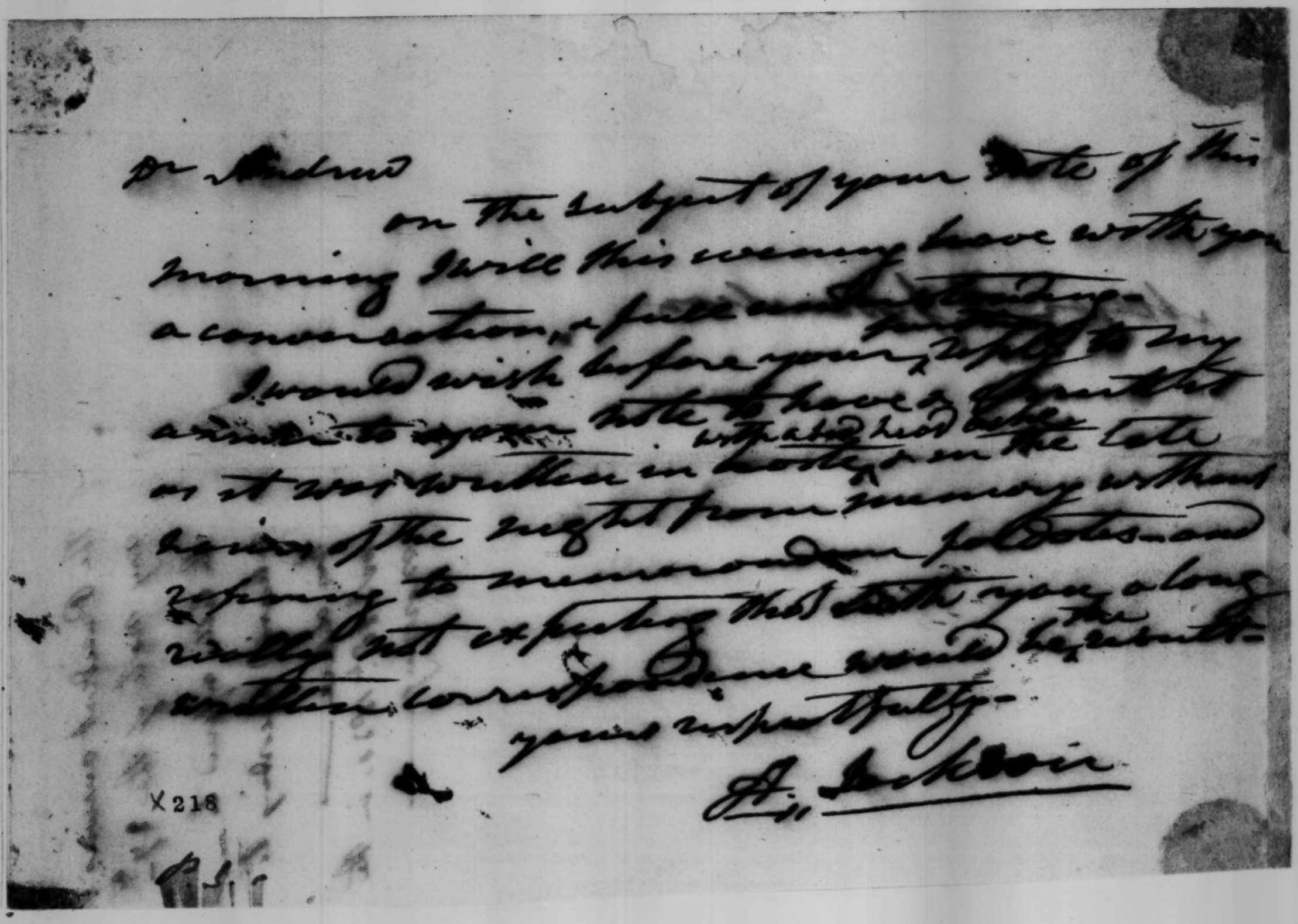
affection & respect I remain

Andrew Donelson

Lieut. Andrew Jackson

President of the United States

[Oct. 27, 1830.]



Dr Mudrud

on the subject of your Note of this
morning I will this evening have with you
a conversation, & will then endeavour
I would wish before you to have a Copy of this
article to which I have called your attention
as it was written in haste, & on the late
hour of the night from memory without
having to memorandum or Notes, and
will not attempt that with you along the
outline of which I would be guided
yours respectfully

J. Jackson

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The President answers
my note of the 27th
the letter referred to
returned according to
his desire —
Oct. 28th 1830, in the
morning —

[illegible] 1830

Dear Uncle I have taken according to
your request a copy of your letter to me
of this date, which is enclosed. The
letter to which it replies was the answer
to that part of yours which you requested
to be returned and was accordingly returned.

I do not desire that letter for
the purpose of defence. Whenever that
becomes necessary I have material
enough without it, connecting you
with the responsibilities of the case.
But I desire it as an act of justice to you
and the views ~~in which~~ ~~I have~~ ~~done~~ to the
confidential ~~[illegible]~~ family relations
~~that~~ which I made mention upon
me to take it, that the same without
is ~~now~~ ~~taken~~ otherwise ~~for as long~~ ~~desired~~
my silence might [illegible] be taken
for my condemnation

~~I wish you to take your time~~
I have no wish that that letter
~~[illegible]~~ than you please and convince

well enable you to give it; as he views [illegible]
to take of it. and ~~my whole duty~~ his whole
subject. I will be a transcription of
so unpleasant a correspondence; and I
do not desire that to present him with
the unpleasant mistake which you have
imposed upon my indulgence two copies.

In your house, Neale, as your
guest, acknowledge that the same
courtesy and politeness are due to Mr.
Crittenden that is to be extended to you as the
Cabinet officers, or those of any other
gentleman. A pledge to secure this,
although it implies that without it, a
disclosure would be drawn, I have
never required and never shall make. What
Mr. Crittenden may consider it his duty to say
I did not
wish to enquire, but I certainly
considered it as given both in my
conversations and in the correspondence
of my letter. I claim
out of your house
only the
general discretion I should have extended
to any person that is dropped by accident
at. It requires me to pay a visit
to Mr. Crittenden or any one else, the

It is obvious that this is the reciprocal aspect
is at once to degrade them; the same principle
would oblige me to submit to all the
insults which brutal intercourse is fertile
in in every sphere of life. You did not
treat a prisoner in the revolution any more
than by the order of the enemy who had
you in his power, to clean his boots. If
you find fault with my determination
not to ~~[illegible]~~ ~~to the insults of~~
~~a woman~~ insult.

I had as well here notice the affair
as elsewhere
you have made to Mr. D'Arnaud
the motive I have to some instead of
the Hermitage during your recent visit
there; because it seems to be interpreted
in an unpleasant manner. You have
not forgotten the note of Mr. Carter
in which she requested to dine with you
because my family was in your house
for two days
first before you started: I have not
forgotten the language & which you
employed on that occasion. and the
determination you then expressed of
carrying us home and leaving us

Where was our Love?

Here, here we not bound per respect con
by your Judgment not to put ourselves in the
way of the honors we intended to pay to
W. & Mrs. Custer at the Homestead.
Was there nothing in Mrs Donelson's
long absence from her Mother to excuse
her desire to stay with her Mother,
without incurring your disapprobation?

Your affectionate nephew
Andrew J. Donelson

Act. 30th 1830

Dear Uncle

I have taken according to your request a copy of your letter to me of this date which is enclosed. The letter to which it replies was the answer to that of yours which you requested to be returned and was accordingly returned.

I have wished to have that letter longer than your business and convenience will enable you to give it, as the views I intend to take of it and the whole subject will, I trust, be a termination of the unpleasant correspondence - and hinder I do not desire to present those views until the limitation which you have imposed upon my audience have expires.

In your house, my dear Uncle, I shall not forget to acknowledge that the same courtesy and politeness are due to Mrs Eaton that are to the ladies of the other cabinet officers or those of other gentlemen. I pledge to secure this for

the future, altho it implies that without it a distinction would be drawn. I have never refused to make. Whether there be justice in requiring this pledge considering what has passed, I did not undertake to enquire; but I certainly did consider it as given both in my conversation and in the explanation of my letter.

out of your house I claim only the same general discretion in behalf of my family that is enjoyed by all others. To require them to pay a visit to Mr Eaton or any one else, when it is obvious that there is no reasonable object is at once to degrade them. The same principle would oblige me to submit to all the insults which private intercourse is subject to in every sphere of life. You did not treat a prisoner in the revolutionary war obey the order of the enemy who had you in his power to clean his boots. Let you find fault with my determination merely to keep out of the way of insult

I had as well here as elsewhere notice the allusion you have made to

Mrs Donelson making Le Motte Louse
Le Lome instead of the Hermitage during your
recent visit there, because it seems to be
interpreted in an unfriendly manner. You
have not forgotten the note of Mrs Eaton in
which she refused to dine with you because
my family was in your house just before
you started for Tennessee. I have not
forgotten the language which you employed
on that occasion, and the determination
you then expressed of carrying us Lome and
leaving us there. Where was our Lome?
Were we not bound from respect even to your
feelings not to put ourselves in the way of
the honors you intended to pay to Mr & Mrs
Eaton at the Hermitage? Was there
nothing in Mrs Donelsons long absence
from Le Motte to excuse the desire
to stay with Le without incurring your
displeasure?

With affectionate respect
Andrew J Donelson

It is due perhaps to the unbroken advice of those to whom my
I ascribe my superiority, may render
necessary hereafter, to state briefly the views
which have decided my conduct in certain
instances which of my social rights
which I feel have been outraged have
endeavored to maintain in this city.
No man could ever have
placed in a more delicate situation.
None I think could have felt more sensibly
the obligations which your goodness, your
greatness, and my paternal duties, imposed
I have ever known with all the
affections of my heart and all the
powers of my mind. These can never
be weakened, however they may be agitated,
by being torn loose from the
shelter under which they have
been cultivated, and are now to
they inspire a sense of virtue and the
fortitude to practice it, far beyond the
influence of those who think they
are to be benefitted by this degradation.

- By inculcate a security in a self
approving ~~Sense of self approbation~~ which can defy
their arts and pity their misfortunes.

I was acquainted with the character
of Mr. Tembulaker, before the marriage
May[r] Eaton. ~~My Eaton knows, as well~~
~~as~~ May[r] Eaton must be sensible.

In what estimation did I find
the character of Mr. Eaton upon my
arrival in this city; and how did it
become me as a member of your
family to regulate my conduct in
relation to it; are the questions
which I hope I will be pardoned
for answering, in order
that the incidents which befell
shall open in the course of this
letter, may be fairly understood.

No intelligent and ingenuous
citizen of this place can deny that prom
one cause or other, the public mind
so far as it can be collected from
the evidence which its social intercourse
affords, ~~was a paper~~ is a little depre
ciated ~~to~~ accord to Mr. Eaton that

~~Red coupon sheet~~ sheet is usually paid to ~~[illegible]~~
River corporations which usually ~~[illegible]~~
indicate the good name of one of its
members. Whether this was just or not
was not a question for me to decide.
I did not attempt to ascertain myself
if any of the rumours which no doubt
had their effect in stamping prejudices
which might have been cheerfully founded
on after consideration, ~~[illegible]~~ not
affecting the character as a virtuous
lady; ~~it was therefore my sacred duty~~
~~it was my duty to notice such~~ I came
in the prosecutrix relation which her
husband had borne byes, and was
about to occupy as a member of
Mr Catherine F. any endeavour to
restrain

Note—

The Mexican minister complains, that he has been informed officially, that the American authorities of Indiana have extended their jurisdiction over the Territory of Wisconsin, and that several of those tribes, the Shawanees, Delawares and Cherokees have settled upon, already disposed Wholly or in part, to the Mexican Territory. Eight hundred some thousand of Cherokees & seven hundred of Creeks have lately been embodied.

In this complaint it may be replied that the Shawanees & Delawares, have resided west of the Mississippi for some time, & that the Cherokees, have out of mind, & that the Creeks where they now are settled where they now are north of the Red River, since 1803, subsequently to the U. S. acquired a title to Louisiana have occupied them pursuant to Stipulation with the several tribes. Shawanees & Delawares by treaty also, none of which have been ratified by the U. S. Cherokees by treaty of 1817, & 1820, and the Creeks have settled north of the Arkansas, by treaty of 1832, none of which have been ratified by the U. S. Senate.

Mexico by conquest from Spain is liable to her citizens for depredations committed by Indians within her territory.

Col Bean & some other officers of Mexico lately came into our known & organized jurisdiction, and attempted to obtain our citizens, & induced several also to come to big Creek, and take up their lands, to assist Col Bean &

Eleganee [illegible]

in the County of Miller
a Mexican Garrison, & when our Settle-
ments, this the Garrison for Bowie
immediately forbidden the Mexican
Govt has desisted for the present-
Col. Bean had been on Miller county
and selected a site for a fort on Red River
at a place called the Spanish Bluffs.
Lafayette & Miller counties have for
many years been populated by our
citizens and civil jurisdiction
have been always exercised over that
country. I will add that Reception of
this County was taken by the Secretary
the orders given by the Executive
under Commissioners Erskine Wilkerson
in the year 1806, & Shreve 1807. a part
of Sommerset, and we
stated Jurisdiction
part of Sommerset, this country as
Bowie. The boundary in the Treaty
with Spain could not have intended to
dismember our county, and we
having an immediate Reception for
twenty six years of that description
of country, & the claimed by
Mexico, or a conquered country
from thence Mexico, has no right of
Jurisdiction of any territory east of
the Sabine. But the Sabine is, the
one no part of the country occupied
by the Choctaws, Chactaws, or Creeks
by the Choctaws, the U.S. or Mexico, or
by them the Courts of Mexico, or
Texas and the other tribes have
resided where they now are
Ordered. A. J.

[Nov. 8, 1830.]

Gn Andrew Jackson Dr

Nelson Davidson Dr.

October 2 To Cleaning Top & Boot[illegible]
oile & Varnishing &c — $7.00
Repearing 2 Rolleing Steps . 2.00
a Quarter Wheale — 1.00
Repearing & Cleaning harness in 5.00
15.00

November 8 To new Timming Coach $80.00
" Repears & Attatching Boxis 4.00
front attatches Bed &c in 4.00
new front Boxeis — 6.00
Lifts & plate in Spring — 3.00
Varnishing the Carriage 5.00
Repearing harness & new
Trimm & Cleaning & Varnishing 5.00
$107.00 107.00

To new Molden to Back $122.00
2.00
$124.00

Received the amount of bill in full
Nelson Davidson

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Ja Andrew Jackson

Bill

My Dear Uncle

understanding from all in that

part of our conversation last evening

relating to the return of Mr. Donelson

to his city, to say, that I must not

attempt his departure until

I could consent to his visiting Mr. Eaton,

or in other words would cause an

estrangement between Mr. Eaton and Mr. Donelson. as neither is not

as the latter Mr. Donelson was concerned; it

becomes my painful duty to oppose

you again that cannot receive

receive my approbation.

If I have misconceived your

meaning, pray, let me know what

are the difficulties which I have

to remove before my family can

be allowed to occupy the same house
that I do.

I am grateful and affectionate
husband

Andrew J Donelson

Nov 9th 1830

P.S.

I do not wish another correspondence on the
subject – all that I desire is the knowledge
of your wishes in relation to the matter, in order
that I may be able to be governed by them
occupy no longer than may be
necessary a position which you think
unpleasant to them.

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the United
States —

Ac. 1352

The 10th Nov. 1830 —

On this day about 12 oclock the President remarked to me that he had received my note of yesterday in relation to the difficulties which opposed the return of Mrs Donelson to the city of Washington. The views which he took of that subject were so extraordinary and indicate so firm a determination to hold the members of his cabinet as well as myself who had not received Mrs Eaton into an intercourse with Mrs Eaton, officially responsible to him, that I have felt it due to candor to endeavour to induce to writing that portion of his conversation relating to this object. This will appear from the moment of the organization of the cabinet that the appearance of unity to recognize Mrs Eaton as a proper associate would deeply affect the feelings of the President and impose his constructions to the acts of officers under him and to the many matters

which must naturally attend the suspension of private feelings with the action of the Government, yet I relied upon the seeds, which, an overruling sense of justice, the tendency of time and good counsels, and the interest weakness of error, contained, to dispel the delusion, and ultimately redeem the administration from the odium of such a feature. This anticipation has been banished by the conversation which the President held with me to day. an unfaltering hope kept alive by the timidity of weak minds and the intrests of the political party which have used Mr Eaton as an instrument just to obtain the confidence of the President and afterwards to entwine him, has long since elapsed those who associated with Mr Eaton or who countenanced his pretensions to virtue and innocence, as the confidential friends of the President, and those who did not as warmly favour the views of an

opposition to his fame and character.
The circumstance which ought to have
removed this unfavorable impression has confirmed
it. It has now become a principle of
the administration, and as such contains
in itself those who do not subscribe
to the means which are necessary to
secure it power.

Independently of the importance
of the subject in this point of view, it
is more or less individually, in another.
My relation to the President as his
private Secretary, the object of his care
favor and care, and but for this ~~interposition~~
~~of the factory~~ impediment the share of
this adoption or of his estate, — His and
all the influences which it sets in
motion calculated on the one hand
to enjoin obedience, forbearance, conciliation
love & gratitude, as my duty; and on
the other, opposite and corresponding
vices or faults as the first measure
of my character, if my agency in
this event separates me from his
person is the consideration of the

apparent impact to my future happiness.
That he would may know that they have
been justly appreciated. But if I am
borne down as a sacrifice by this evil
hour, with my honor, my character, nor
my duties are sunk beneath it, by whatever
standard they may be estimated - I have
yielded ~~sacrifice~~ to the suspicion of ~~some~~
misusing up to this hour some evidence
of my conduct in relation to the attempts
of Mrs Eaton to subdue the moral
sentiment of society. What will be found
in another part of this book. The
same spirit has also induced me
to endeavor by writing the conversation
that I held with the President
and I consequence with that of this
day.

The following note was before this
date & I had not
My dear Lewis
understanding yr
in that part of our conversation
last evening relating to the return

of Mr. Donelson & his city. to say. That
I must not anticipate the Happiness until
I could [redacted] to be visiting Mr. Eaton,
or in other words would cause an intercourse
between Mrs. Eaton and Mr. Donelson, out of
your House as well as in it, as far as the
latter was concerned. it becomes my painful
duty to apprise you again that such
terms cannot receive my approbation.

If I have misconceived your meaning,
pray, let me know what are the difficulties which I have to remove before
my family can be allowed to occupy
the same house that I do.

I am, with grateful & affectionate
respect.
Andrew P. Donelson

P. S.
I do not wish another correspondence on the
subject — all that I desire is the knowledge
of your wishes in relation to the extent of the
intercourse in question, that I may be
able to govern myself accordingly, or occupy no longer
than may be necessary a position
which you think unpleasant to them

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The President said he had read with much pain this letter — that he sincerely wished he would not part with his friend Mr. Eaton, and that this was the object of those who did not allow his favorites to associate with Mrs. Eaton.

I replied to him that whatever might be the views of others in regard to Mr. Eaton that since we looked to his justification and protection of my own honor and character. That I had never been any authority for his inference that a non intercourse with Mrs. Eaton was evidence of political hostility to Mr. Eaton or himself —

The President continued. It is evidence of hostility to me. The refusal of my cabinet to associate with Mrs. E has already produced a coldness between myself, which was daily exhibited. That he would not look to the result of that coldness, but would at a proper time remove it by appointing officers that would harmonize in all their relations. I am, sir, advised of the conversations which were

formed in this city to keep Mr Eaton out
of Congress and the existence of such an one
at Nashville and Clarksville. They will
fail. I shall run separate from Mr
Eaton - No influence can compel me
to do it. The time is set for off when
I will give the Gentlemen of my cabinet
the earliest intimation will Mr Eaton
cease to be a member of my cabinet
a new election - vacancies will then
take place in the corps of foreign ministers -
They must take these or retire. I can
dictate terms
I explain to him. This will be a fatal
step. It is that which the enemies are
looking for. You have not a right
to interfere with the private family
relations of the cabinet - and the
attempt to do it must be crushed
in its progress. I am to avoid such
an imputation that I should desire
the return of Mr Donelson. Those
who have already acted
therein
this of his intercourse to induce him
into an intercourse with Mr Eaton.

He said: It was not true that he wished
to cause the intercourse, but that
Mrs D should not return until
that intercourse should be
maintained. or until she could
bring the same terms with the
families of all the Kids of Dipat.
- Mentioned that forty Members of
Congress during the first winter,
understood; that the female
part of his family and the Cabi
of the Cabinet Officers did not
agree to with Mr Clinton. Lad
ished him of Gen Jackson
was at the head of the
Government - that this was
the language of his friend
every where. It was the language
of truth: and he would stand
he would that Gen Jackson was
at the head of Government - that
he would not put up with what
Mr Monroe did - he knew his
duty and would perform.
He also spoke in better terms of
Gov Clinton - as having treated

Maj Eaton enrolls (I was struck with
the remark as corresponding with one of Gen Jackson's
Mr Wirt's in which he mentioned that
any body knew. that Eaton appointed
the Cabinet. and that Gen Bassett
among other things was reproached
with ingratitude to Maj Eaton
Mr Wirt informed me the day.
may be proper also to state that Crockett
has recently been foiled in an attempt
to get his Brother a midshipman
nomination - is one of Mr Van Buren's
officers, and has been quite intemperate
in his official intercourse with the
Secretary of the Navy)

I was stating my opinion of the error
into which the President had fallen
by not discriminating between the respective
grounds as it regarded the character
of Mr Eaton, and his own - when
he was interrupted by the appearance
of Lieut Gadsden.

Nov. 15th

On this day Mr Penny Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States was brought into the Land of the President where I resided his Office. The Lord the day before authorized me to appoint Mr Simpson of his Commission to appoint Him Commissioner to substitute Mr Anderson that Denmark had agreed to pay to our Claimants, if he would resign his clerkship under Mr Gerard who was a claimant. Simpson attended Mr Anderson, has long been known to the Public as a violent enemy of Mr Ingham, and as a most fierce candidate for office had in various ways exhibited his hostility to the Administration. He knows will show that the sentiments of Mr Simpson were the prevailing ones at the dinner. The President read many of them in my presence. He did not seem to feel the slightest regret at the open assault which they made upon the character and services of Mr Ingham

but rather to acquiesce in it. In relation to the missing check had been instituted at the Treasury Department into the charges which had been exhibited by Mr Swan against Mr Gwyn, and which was the subject of the most unfeeling remark at the dinner in question. The President expressed much discontent, and declared any agency in it. I told him that he had certainly authorised it, and had given an order to Mr Hughes to dismiss Mr Gwyn if upon investigation he should find the charges substantiated. He answered that the subject ought not to have been presented by the Department - that Swan had acted improperly, and should have forgot it out without troubling the Government. These explanations were evidently not excited, and I could not account for them, until I reflected that Maj. Lewis had left the room soon after I entered it. His known agency in the election which resulted in the defeat of Mr Miller by representing him as being last the confidence of the Executive,

This fact was the foundation of Mr. Gwynn's difficulty, readily explained the cause of the President's excitement, which did not stop here. He enquired his doubts of the correctness of the conduct of Mr. Lapham, and a determination thereupon to be more guarded in his intercourse with him.

It will be found that the President not only authorized the enquiry in question but on being informed that Mr. Gwynn had refused to answer the interrogatories touching one of the charges (alleging the want of power in the Government to punish his exercise of the right he professed to govern himself as he pleased as a voter), the President directed Mr. Lapham specially to prosecute the investigation in relation to him.

Nov. 17.

After the receipt of the letter of this date to me in which I am informed that I am at liberty to retire from the office of Private Secretary, I called upon the President to let him know the information he had done & the question that I represented myself and family as to

6

guests. In my letter to him of the 20th. of last
the duty which I owed his guests. I unfortunately
then expressed myself. "In your house, my
dear Uncle, as you guest, I acknowledge that the
same comity and politeness are due to Mr. Eaton
that is to the ladies of your cabinet officers".
He considered the term guest as applicable
to myself and family in his house, altho the
whole subject forbid such an idea. The context
alone clears my meaning. But that things
might be no misapprehension about it, I
beg leave to correct the sentence so as to
make it
read as follows "In your house, my dear
Uncle, I acknowledge that the same comity
and politeness are due from my family to
Mr. Eaton as your guest, that are due to the
ladies of your other cabinet officers or those
of other Gentlemen". after this no one
can deny that the allegation that I had
made an unfounded and ungenerous
statement going to shew that Mrs. D and
myself had been insulted and treated by
the President as his guests, is altogether
groundless. The President however admits
it wholly, but in writing will not
acknowledge it. In conversation

he will not upset the force of truth and
Power. But in writing Mr Livingston
are his counsellors, and he will expunge
his ideas that are not capable of pernicious
or material to the cause which they have
made the President play from the
commencement of his disagreement with me,
and which aims at my destruction.

The flow from the conversations
of my counsel which are contained in
his letter of this date the 16th; and indeed
in observations upon the conduct of
Mr Ingham during that he is complaining
estranged from him. He also alluded
to the Post office department as obnoxious
to the same influences which did not
harmonize with his friend Mr Eaton.
said that he had written to Col Powell
and explained the conduct of Mr Berry

Thurs. 21st

The President handed me a letter
from Col Hamilton & him as well as
one from the same Gentleman to myself
They both related to the removal
of Major Laval by the city authorities
of Charleston, which had my hopes

creates the feeling of the State right party
in which no doubt the friends of Gen Jackson
were nearly all ranged. The object of the
removal and the circumstances of its being
effected thro the agency of Mr Pringle the
collector whose influence was stated to have
been used in such a manner as to make
him obnoxious to the principles which
the President had avowed in his inaugural
speech - formed the leading features in the
letters of Col Hamilton who recommended
the removal of Pringle and the appoint-
ment of Laval in his place. It became
necessary for me to write such a letter
in reply as the President would approve.
This I did. After he read it, he said
that Hamilton's indiscretion in this case
was as great as that of Swan's in
yours: that both cases were dictated by
the influence of Mr Calhoun whose
hypocrisy and selfish ambition
knew no limit, and would destroy his
best friend to accomplish his purposes.
He concluded these remarks with the

Watermark celebration, that he considered
as a development of public sentiment
that was had been denied by Calhoun
and was designed to destroy W. Ingham
for the purpose of reaching ultimately the
President himself.

I told him that the influence that
had gotten up the Watermark dinner
was composed of disappointed men - men
who had from the organization of the
administration taken bold ground
against it, and particularly against
W. Ingham: and instanced Simpson
and Clark as the leading spirits at
the dinner. He said that Simpson
drew his pistol - that the voice of his
old friends called for his appointment.
and he would obey it - that Mr.
Ingham was becoming unpopular
in Penn[a], and would fall a sacrifice
to the intrigues of Calhoun - that
Gales was one of the puppets of the
latter as was evinced by his
letter to Watermark, and by his
special appointment.

the above other general remarks all pointing to
the a change in the cabinet, and such a change
as would ensure harmony. the cabinet he
said ought to be a unit, otherwise like the minutes
of a divided house it must fall. these views
were followed by others denouncing Calhoun
as having attempted to stab him in the dark.
He mentioned a declaration of M. Rumsfords, the
present marshal of the district, to Lewis, that
M. Monroe resisted the influence of M. Calhoun
& urged Genl Jackson for having transcended
his orders in pursuing the Florida war. that
Genl Jackson owed a great deal to M.
Monroe &c. It ought to be stated
here that Rumsfold was interceding for
Lewis favor and influence in behalf
of M. Monroe's account against the
Govmt, which are yet pending
before Congress: and that it is probable
he owed his better pleasure than that of
accept to the President's prejudice against
Calhoun. Lewis was a fit
and is always a ready instrument in
such an operation.

Washington Nov.r 28.th 1830.

Dear Emely

Your kind letter of the 8.th Inst.t has been some days received, & has, owing to the pressure of business, been laid over for consideration. Now. I thank you sincerely for this letter, it is the only one I have received except one from Mary Easton, since my leaving Connecticut & my Connections there, & others, giving me a detailed account of the disgraceful & unwarrantable course of Genl. Dearborn at Gallo Cove. The Capt. I said of him was at my own House where he visited me as a friend, and formed with me or such, I know I had never said or thought more of him, & any objection to his coming, I had fully intended to have communicated to him on his enquiries made of me, and to have done so long, and never suspected his friendship, until a few days after he left my house, I was unfortunately informed, that he had declared on his return home, that he intended to come out against Mayor Eaton & myself, and what astonished me still more, was the positive falsehood he stated on the ground of this hostility to me. I must confess this communication of the Genl's did not surprise me, for I had come from my

first appointment of Major Eaton to be
Secretary of War, that he was united with the combi-
nation, & wielded by the great political
magician who has worked all the politi-
cal scenes in this drama, to coerce me
to abandon Eaton, & thereby bring on
me disgrace for having appointed him
& thereby
& weaken me in the affections
of the nation, & thus the way to his pres-
ferment on my ruin. I now clearly see,
as I thought I did from the beginning,
in this movement of Decatur, the fell
Public movement under the conspi-
racy here on the great political chess
board. The Nashville Letter, the secret
Slander which was set on foot by the Jack-
sonian judges, referred to by Mr Jack
who was an invited guest at the mar-
riage, & whose attendance gave the
Lye direct to the assertion, or as proof
of the abominable hypocrisy, & baseness
of the judge; - the subsequent meeting
& the late movements in Philadel-
phia, began to unmask themselves &
will be fully developed before long, when
I must have my Character & Name,
When honor only will prevail & then
it will give me pleasure to bring you
& your sweet little ones here. I love my
injured much & may suffer much more
in feeling, but never could desert from
my friends without cause. - What a wretch
he must be who con- "a friend in need
is a friend indeed" & he who con for sole
his friend in desertion - against whom one
of the most base & wicked conspiracies
have been formed here, under the

Secretly & unbeknown to Destroy them
followed up & pursued with a Mortgage
of persecution against an innocent &
unoffending man, that none but
Demons from the pit could have
thus Denounced them as Guilt & Dark-
-ness & Treason & Conspiracy & Con-
-tempt of Gods Law & Gods Order upon them
& put a mark of Disgrace upon them that
the finger of Disgrace might point to them
& Mayor Eaton
& how had prepared for
& himself, he
These Remarks are founded upon the
Evidence I have before me from
Mr Cone & others & others that I know to
be men of truth, and honesty & to you
that your brother should be
& Defenceless, from
Disgrace upon
Thank you my dr Emily for the
Invitation you are willing to forego &
the Satisfaction from your
such a Privation, I have
& with pleasure
& with pretty
& dreaded Land, &
regret that my Counsel could not
prevent it - I knew the depth of intrigue
with which we were surrounded &
the hypocrite host of friends by which
purity, with which it is proceeded in
& Ignorance & vice prevailed, when they
would have destroyed any & every one, who
stood in the way of their revenge & ambition

I am the known but it is done, and ought to be
left behind us, I only remember or
a buoy to guard us from quicksands
a head - by Dr Emily, I never desert
a friend without cause; I never risk
a friend unnecessarily, and particularly
one whom that friend who has deserved this
acts on so many ways as Eaton has
to me, & I thought there
could be an earthly influence that could
endure me table such a base act, I
would despise myself, and be certain
that I never could obtain the smiles
of my God, whose attributes is, love,
charity, & justice. I will write you again
a few or leisure will permit. In the
mean time, accept of my prayers for
your health and that of your sweet little
ones, who I beg you to keep for me. Your
husband is well, but like myself busy.
Donelle Margaret is stable here, my
love here next week, my son his
here & well, who with Andrew, my son
Major Lewis, all request me to present
many Remembrances, to be presented
affectionately to you - please pre:
=sent me to your mother & all enquiring
friends, say to Mary Easter, with the
kind solicitude that the
promised to write me, when & she ought
the garden of the Hermitage to be set out
known, whether there were sufficient
cuttings of the shrubbing planted by her Dr
ought
Aunt in the garden, that I had permitted to
be planted around her tomb.
I am affectionately yrs
Andrew Jackson
Mrs Emily Donelson &c

Dr Sir Danville Oct. 21st 1830

I have this moment rec.d your favor of the 7th Inst.t which I hasten to acknowledge, I am sorry it is not in my power to give you all the information you desire respecting your relatives, I am not the relative you imagined me to be, although the name of your Mother, Notwithstanding I am very much gratified to find we are so Intimately Identified in political sentiments, and shall be happy on your further acquaintance. Doct.r Graham is still living in Hannabaugh, he married the only child of Mr. Dave Sutton who owns the Hannabaugh Springs, he has a Splendid establishment and from appearance must be doing a great business: I never had the pleasure of an acquaintance with

your Mother or Bro, but I was well

acquainted with my namesake Dear
Worthington, also his brother Hallmans
when I first came to this County in
1797 he was then living on Lancoln Co: ty
a few years after that time, he went (as
I understood) to the Louisanna Country
to attend to some land Claims where
he died, since which his family has
moved from this part of the State
both I am not informed where to;
I hope my dear Sir that the friends of
the American government, and of liberty
in all the States will zealously unite
in the approaching contest, the struggle
will be tremendous, but the stake
is incalculably great, the power that
is arrayed against us, aided by the
ignorance or wants of information

...sake Dear
...Williams
...unity and
...colored Society
...meant (as
...Country
...whether
...Liberty has
...the State
...to;
...the
...friends of
...nd of Liberty
...ly United
...the struggle
...l the Stake
...er that
...e by the
...formation

In the great Mass of the people as
truly appalling. The plausible sophistry
of the Nullifiers and Enemies to
Liberty, and the American System, the
golden link in the Chain of Union, aid
ed by Executive patronage and prosecut
ion, and the powers of a corrupt press and
Post office department, which, will all
be brought to bear against us in the ap
its will require the struggle of ev
Patriotick nerve to prevail and defeat.

But we will not despair, knowing
how great the danger, let us in time pre
pare to meet it, then have Virtue
Justice and Liberty on our side, if we are
united we must, we will succeed, you
will see the proceedings of our Convention, we
are now at Where Clay & the American System
Or Jackson & Nullification; Buckshot Chambers

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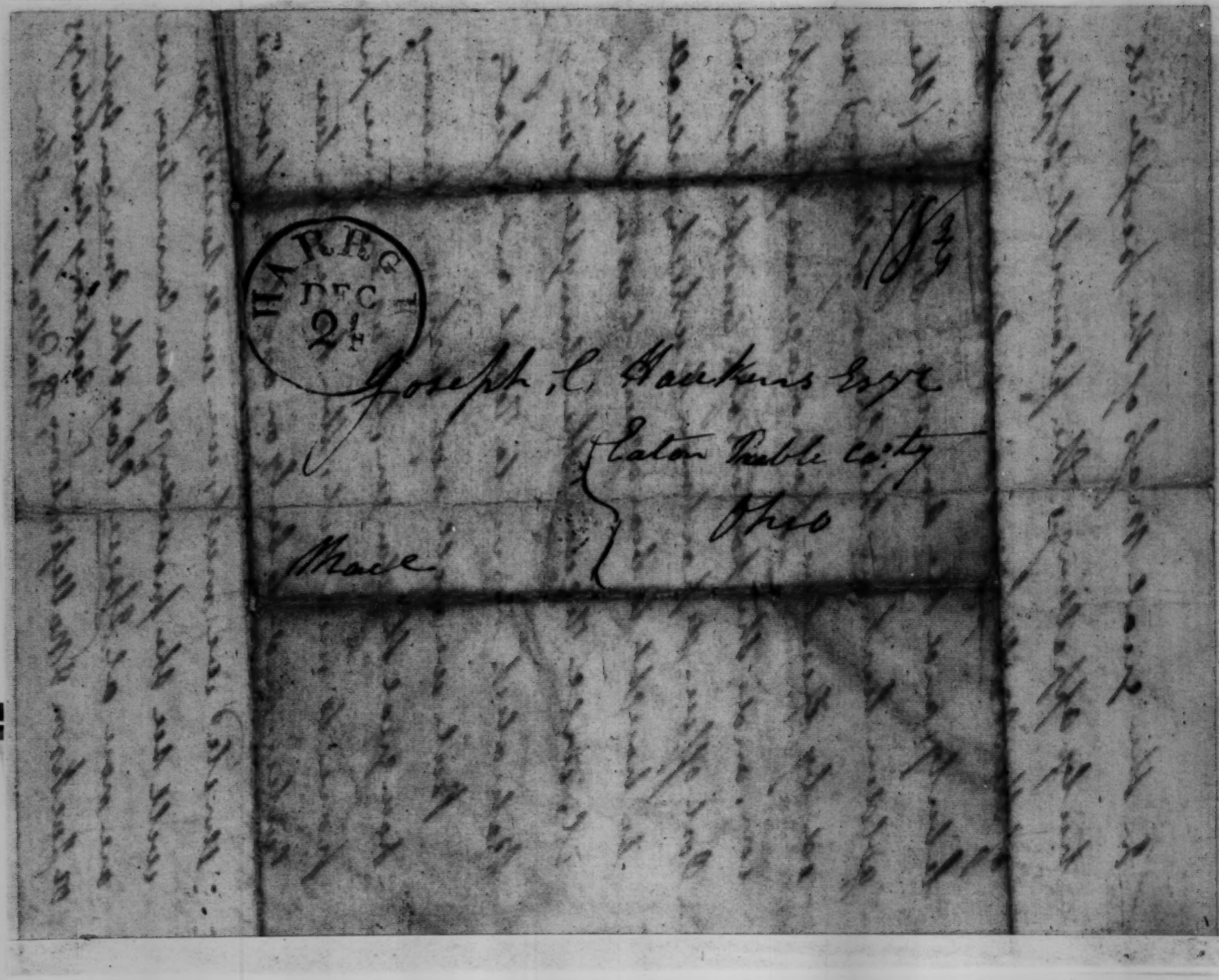
MARRG
DEC
2
Joseph C. Hawkins Esqr
Eaton Preble Co.
Ohio
Miami

Ac. 4299

born after my arrival, There was a great rush for offices
and it appeared, from the applications and the
claims preferred that instead of a love of pursuit
it was the love of office which had induced them
to support the Jackson or good cause as they
please to term it. The applications were so
numerous for office that it really appeared
that self exertion was about to be abandoned
and dependence for livelihood, placed upon
the Government, the public crib was looked
to for the support of thousands. I soon found
that a scene of detraction of friends as well as foes
was the order of the day. My face was turned
at once against the denunciating course
& determined to meet the calumny with contempt,
will, and grant offices to none but such as
were honest & capable - and as the people had
called me from my retirement it was that
that self exertion should be done faithfully -
My first duty was to select amongst my
Cabinet - The greatest Confusion had existed
This subject had convulsed the country - The
Tariff of 1824 I had voted for, and believed
it went as far as Justice to ole & judicious
policy required, that the Tariff of 1828, had
augmented the duties on several articles
beyond what justice to parts of the
country, a sound policy to ole, could justify,
that a judicious revision ought to be had,
and good policy required. I should not
take any of my Cabinet from the whole ground
of attack of the recovery of the Tariff, it was that
and concluding how unimportant

should have in my Cabinet one in whom from
long acquaintance I knew I could repose any
confidence that, [illegible] from well tried in-
=tegrity confidence in Judge White
and Eaton but whether either
of them would accept of a seat in my
Cabinet I could not say but to these
gentlemen would [illegible] I made known
my name to the public, and urged that
it was my duty I owed to my country
not to withdraw it, and having withdrawn from
public life or I should forever sorry
yield to them and other friends, that if
elected, the contrary to my wishes, and the sacra-
-fice of my earthly happiness, I would render
to my country such service as my humble
abilities would afford, that I should enter upon
these and in the performance of the
duties of [illegible] so soon as I was ordered
of my election I wrote to Judge White a
confidential letter claiming his or
Major Eatons aid in my Executive duties
and if he could not accept, then to plead
before Major Eaton the letter [illegible] soon
after reached the city of W- on the evening
of the 12th of Feby I had an interview with
Judge White on this subject when he in
=formed me he could not come into the
Cabinet stated that it would be difficult
for me to get Eaton - the next day I sent
for a hd an interview with Major Eaton
who at first positively declined - when I
brought to his mind my retirement, & my
fond wishes to remain in retirement
on the peaceful Hermitage & that he
with others of my friends without my
consent or knowledge urged my name
before the nation for the Presidency and
surely now, that I & Judge White
would not be the desirous and leave me
without any of my old tried friends in
the Senate. Sincerely yours from the

Legs of the times, the evil hour pity of having
an confidential friend into whom to pour
I could on all occasions frankly disclose my
views, & who would not betray me — he would
under my appeal to take any direction I
might deem proper — I soon determined upon
the choice — Mr Van Buren Sec of State then
Ing home Sec of the Treasury, Major Eaton
Sec of War, Gov Branch Sec of the Navy
& Judge Barbour Mr Gaul — continuing
Judge McLean postmaster Genl — with
rules upon which my administration
should be based, & upon which the reform
should take place & to which, presented
to all my Cabinet, except Mr V.B. who was
present but expected to by Col Hamilton
who had consented to take charge of the Dept
of State until Mr V.B. should arrive) The Object
being settled upon, it got to the public ear
& then, the disappointed & desappointed began
their secret intrigues — Major Eaton was
to be attacked, & by the combined influence
coerced to abandon him — a female came
was held, & the Gospels of the city set at work
by female formerly was approached with
the tales that were heard & could invent and
the friends of Hall ceremoted, and a clergyman
professing to be an embassador of Christ, under
the supposed sanction of a love for religion &
morales, when the secrets & slander he was
propagating was a prostration of both, was
enlisted in this wicked caise — and
a postmaster Genl of the army approached
me, to assent to & by this secrete female
councils, some of whom had suffered as
much or more than Mrs Eaton by the tongue & slande
should they were influencing upon the innocent
Mrs Eaton, to outlook to me who should not
compan my consent — I refused to have
had intimately known Major Eaton for
twenty years, & knew his virtue and his
worth —

that I was about to perform a contract for the benefit of the Nation, and not for the Gospipes & posthumous nobles of this city — some of whom had been so much hoodwinked as Mrs Eaton — It was fortunate for me that I had heard as early as 1823 & 41 of those slanders, & since then scarce a day has passed but I have heard one out of three out of ten & sometimes nine out of ten repeat some disreputable tale of Mrs Eaton & her worst & vindictive character — Major Eaton has never been spotted, & never could be, if such acts as were imputed to him — The Postmaster Genl & Col Towson had his information from rumor which he did not pretend to believe or disbelieve, but was acting upon the same principle that I was, when I believed that under the charges made against him of perjury by Major T. Clark Cole of the army & then again reiterated in the war office in 1829 with sundry other charges and in every town I was not to be shaken, I found Major Eaton worthy, his stubborn virtues honesty & talents forget what was due to his station to become the calumniator of slanders against a female upon mere rumor which he had prospered to believe or disbelieve and this too when he was about under the charges made against him of perjury by Major T. Clark Cole of the army & then again reiterated in the war office in 1829 with sundry other charges and in every town I was not to be shaken, I found Major Eaton worthy, his stubborn virtues & talents & I made sacrifices for me — to punish the Gentlemen I thought his worth, and they might not spend I would cut them & I was my congress with the many of the persecuted Major Eaton just as they would do upon me, to urge me not to go into Eaton, & on the same day Judge Dunlop & Doctor E. S. Ely wrote me a couple of such a letter, requesting me not to let Major Eaton go he was one of the most pop= ular & influential members of my cabinet & necessary to me — to punish the Gentlemen & necessary to me — to punish the Gentlemen I thought his worth, and they might not spend I would cut them & I was my cabinet — Judge McLean become one of

the post Office and to request and to enlarge
him, at his own suggestion, of [illegible] pointed him
a Judge and cold Roger Barry to Super-
intend the Postmaster Genls Dept.
The Senate having confirmed these
nominations, we entered on the admin-
istration of the Government. Soon
found that there were some mischief
behind the scene, some well drilled duplo-
=matist in slander trying to disturb
the harmony of the Cabinet, & first to divide
& then if possible to destroy Mayor Eaton
& thereby injure me a Mr Eaton
and [illegible] I had received from My Revd
friend Mr Ely the letter before noticed
urging me to adhere to Mayor Eaton
& had a long conversation with him
on this subject the day before he left
the city going to & on first returning
from church he & his amiable Lady
had determined to visit Mr & Mrs Eaton
the next morning - Still shortly after
he returned to Philadelphia
he wrote me an extraordinary letter
filled with charges of the blackest kind
against Mrs E. some made by this
Revd Clergyman whose name was
withheld - This brought from me a reply
introduced an investigation
home of the Clergyman (Revd
John Campbell) and an investigation
introduced which has led to the
most corrupt & base political combi-
nation to destroy an innocent female
& pure & upright woman, that ever existed
in a civilized country see the Documents
on file

Private — on
the formation
of Cabinet —

J. H. Eaton

1831 ?

J. H. E.

1330

forth the approbation of the just body
of those who ~~can~~ have listen to withheld
their approbation & support. of these
advantage the subject has as yet been deprived,
and in stead thereof has had to contend with
those wholesale & indiscriminate denun-
ciations which though sometimes exterminated by
the blameful exaggeration ~~of~~ of
of wise & just friends are nevertheless in the
highest degree discreditable to patriotism or
courage - with all the obstructions which
individual & political rivalry could
throw in its way, & with that repugnance
to allow fault and it to others for their success
or ~~offending~~ which me or our friends have failed
to accomplish which appears to be among
the unavoidable infirmities of mans nature.
Time & circumstance have removed a portion
at least of these obstacles to an just & impartial
consideration of the matter.

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nothing is more certain than that
Genl. Jackson will never again be a candidate
for office before the American people.
Personal rivalry can
therefore constitute a governing motive with
any in regard to their course towards him
or his administration. For the residue of his term, he can have
no other object than to relate
large share of the public affection and
confidence which he now possesses and
no one knows better than himself the only
effectual way to accomplish it is by
a continued & faithful prosecution of such
measures only as are conducive to
the good of his country. In pursuing this course he
has a right to expect that he will meet
with no embarrassments except those which
arise from sincere differences of opin-

in ~~continued~~ repeated & continued efforts for their adjustment without as will be known any material advance in it towards the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

In our relations with the Government of Europe the existing question Colonial Trade question was properly regarded as inferior to none in importance and more pressing than any in regard to its claims upon the immediate attention of the Executive.

This subject has been so fully discussed and is it is hoped so fully understood as to render any thing more than a brief reference to the principal and unquestionable facts necessary to the object of this communication. In those discussions many points have been introduced which have since been settled by date which time and experience has tried & decided

The efforts to place the trade in question upon terms of reciprocal advantage

11th

gone beyond them & be determined at the outset to accept of nothing less. The Country is now enjoying the advantages of them and as the rebellion of the secession while the subject unfortunately head with party politics is dying away the public sentiment is gradually yielding its assent to the wisdom of the arrangement as it will ultimately do the ultimate also to the merit of its accomplishment. The merit of the friends of the late administration attempt to cast censure on the President for agreeing to terms which had with their approbation been offered by it several times proposed but it could only find countenance during while never more be heard of. It could only find an unintended momentary countenance in the heat of a minority and want of party contest; and the attempt to withdraw the public attention from the contemplation of the merits & elements of the transaction

12ᵉ negotiations by an attack upon one

X a prominent actor in one of them has

been so signally rebuked by the solemn

judgment of the American people as to

render it quite unnecessary to refer to it

for the sake of refutation. I think

it no obscure to do so (for a matter of

of) conciliation. That the ~~recent de-~~

prospect of the Colonies derive the

opening of new markets during

the pendency of the discussion between

the two Governments may have made

the trade of valuable ~~to both parties~~

than under similar regulations it would

heretofore have been ~~in quite probable~~.

but there are circumstances on which

the President could have no control ~~but it~~

quite probable; but that ~~this~~ ~~cause~~

~~of~~ the greatest attainable

advantage have been acquired for

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this branch of our commerce and
Next the footing
placed is a more favourable one than
on
any which it has formerly stood on
Spain
besides which we will inform him
at once will attempt to contest.
But
no one the advantages which
have been secured for the trade in question
the only
are by no means the only
nor even the greatest benefit
which has resulted from the
result of that negotiation. Although
from the nature of the subject either party
have
might originally be declined any arrange-
ment upon the subject of the Colonial
trade and even refused all intercourse
without thereby affording to the other
just ground of offence matter
had taken a direction which mutually
changed the whole aspect of the affair.
252 Our Government had from time to time

yielded important points under discussion untill
at length it had come down to the terms
which G. Britain had herself proposed.
Even those terms which she had twice offered
to us & which she had actually extended
to other nations she now refused: and
refused too in a manner which though
common in point of form had
carried with it a sting but little calcu-
lated to reconcile us to the result.
Of the injurious influence effects which this State
of things was calculated to exercise upon
the general affairs of both nations the
members of no well informed man could
be ignorant, and there were but
few of thinking men who did not regard
a speedy & amicable adjustment of the
matters as [illegible] highly important & not

yielded important points under discussion until
at length it had come down to the terms
which G. Britain had herself proposed.
Even those terms which she had twice offered
to us & which She had actually extended
to other nations She now refused: and
refused too in a manner which though
common in point of form had
carried with it a sting but little calculated
to reconcile us to the result.
Of the injurious influence effects which this State
of things was calculated to exercise upon
the general tone of our Country & the
manners & no well informed man could
be ignorant, and those were hurt
[illegible] of feeling men who did not regard
a speedy & amicable adjustment of the
matters as [illegible] highly important & not

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mid disposable to the preservation & friendly
relations between the two countries. &
the changed character of the intercourse between
the two Governments no one at all
conversant with public affairs can be
unadvised. ~~No subject can arise~~
~~no~~ Each ~~Government~~ party will
doubtless exert itself to remove from
their respective countries all the advantages
of [illegible]
which are between the scope of
a fair & honorable competition.
Such is human nature & those would
for the adoption of a different policy by
any community must expect to make
its citizens amenable to disadvantage; but
with the qualification it is undoubtedly true
that the greatest
that any benefits than any which can
be [illegible] before ~~to~~ disadvantage
accrue to the two Governments to discuss

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any subject of difference in a Christian
of virtue & literature & in general to
cultivate the best relations. This
distinction, as any intelligent observer
who has recently visited England will
admit, is gradually extending itself to
the great body of the people — that
spirit which distinguishes the best
of the Gomantsville, when contrasted
justly
with the spirit which characterizes
a
and in conjunction with the feeling of
the two Governments promises the best
results for both countries who have
so many motives for the cultiva-
tion of the most tolerant &
friendly relations

Ac. 1852.

Sir

Lately I made an order that
officers discharged for service should be
paid up to the time when the general
order directing it, should be promulgated
at the Post — I think just now enquires whether the officer is literally out of service
on the day of the approval of his sentence
of discharge, yet he is without knowledge
of it, until it be promulgated

Lts Balham & Cordell, both being
like cases, have been ordered to be paid
up to the time of receiving notice

Yours

S. A Eaton

18 Day 21

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The Presidents

Ac. 1852.

Somerset Perry County Ohio

January 28th 1831

Dear

Shortly before I left home the election of Judge Wilkins to the United States Senate caused a vacancy in the Judgeship of the Western district of Pennsylvania, which will be filled I presume about the first of March, as Judge Wilkins informed me as I came through Pittsburg that he intended to resign about that time -

Previously to my leaving home, I was one of a number that advised William M Potter to be an applicant He is well qualified - and lives in a central part of the district His appointment I do opine you would give very general satisfaction to those who know him - It is presumable that Mr Polk will stand fair before the President; but he is an aged man - That ought to operate against his appointment if there were no other objections to him - Besides, several appointments have been made by the President of citizens of Pittsburg - Mr Potter lives in quite a central part of the State - But of the city of Pittsburg in the Western district of Penn.a the President has made no appointments - Would it not be advisable for the President to give us an appointment in another part of the district - than Pittsburg - when he could appoint a man who is every way qualified for the Office & who would be a popular appointment - I mean Mr Potter - I leave it to your & the candor of the President -

I left Lewistown about the first of the Month and am now here on a visit to some friends - This is safe for the old Gal & I am right glad I expect to return to Lewistown in about three weeks - would you have the goodness to write me about that time to Lewistown

258

Hon Lewis Cass

Very respectfully Your friend

S Reynolds

Somerset Co
30 Jan

Free

45

Hon Samuel D Ingham
Secty of the Treasury
Washington City
DC

Sometime in the year 1826, the gaol was
furnished by a member of Congress with
a Statement of Doctor Wallace of Fredericks
=burgh Virginia, that Mr Southard then Sec.
of the Navy, at a wine drinking in Frederick
=burgh, had Stated that Genl Jackson deserved
no credit for the defence of Newyork, that Genl
that it belonged to Mr Monroe, that Genl
Jackson had left the army without orders
was returning home, when Mr Monroe
then Sec, of War, sent him word a pos=
=tive order to return to the army forth=
=with— that this order with the active prepa=
=rations made by Mr Monroe, & promptly
carried into execution enabled the Genl
to make the defence he did; therefore,
the credit was due to Mr Monroe, &
not to Genl Jackson. This was so enormous
to the character of the Genl, & so founded in
fact, that the Genl, endorsed the Statement
of Doctor Wallace to Sec, Southard, and
asked him if the Statement was correct,
and if correct, then whom he received
the information from, this positively
denied— The Secretary replied in a very
laconic & Diplomatic letter, without
denying any one or his enformant, but Stating

that he had at from the history of the times
written pamphlets verbal. The Genl never
having either left the army, or stept out
of his camp. When he had occasion to be
southward as he thought just till a truth wore
round. The contention grew, commenced
with great bitterness on this correspondence
brought to public view. The Genl was
brought into full view and the Tennessee
business handed at a confidential letter
written to Mr Monroe, that would destroy
the Genl & charged him with violation of
orders & of the constitution &c &c. Many
of the Genl's friends were absent. The
Genl, the 8th of January 1827. was celebra=
=ted by the Republicans in the city of
Washington, at which the Genl was
toasted as his friend judge White of
Tennessee rose & gave thanks for the
sentiment given & expatiated upon
his services &c. This speech, instead
gave offence to Mr Monroe, the subject to
judge White upon the subject to
which the judge responded. The Genl
was absent at this, & that Mr Monroe
was about to write a book upon
the subject. My friends began to
prepare for defence. about this
period a member of congress, wrote
& enclosed to the Genl a copy of a letter

Ac 1853.

purporting to be from Mr Monroe to
Mr Calhoun (confidential) Which from
its tenor, was to induce Mr Calhoun to
enter into a friendly & confidential
correspondence with the Genl to ascer=
=tain from them or acknowledge=
=ment that on his operations in Florida that
he had transcended his orders, upon
which it was stated, that the Genl had
assumed the ground, that he had not,
and there was nothing on record which
shewed that he had, & which it was
further stated, that Mr Monroe accom=
=panied this confidential letter with
one for the Genl which he requested
Mr Calhoun carefully to examine
& if he approved it to send it, if not
to return it with his remarks-
The letter referred to was found on the
Genls files. The Member of Congress
stated that he understood this was by
the acquiescence of Mr Calhoun.
& the original would be placed in
the hands of the Genl by the Gentle=
=man who had handed the copy. The
Genl after the words Genl the original
from the hands of a friend of
Mr Calhouns, as indorsed on the letter
of the member of Congress. The Genl having

always understood Mr Calhoun to have
been his supporter throughout, & believing
him a high minded honorable man, &
never hearing to the contrary
from him or suggested in the confidential
letter of Mr Monroe, he readily believed
or that a Book was to be written & the
Seminole campaign to be again des-
=cribed, that he could not or on honorable
ground withhold a knowledge of this
letter from the Genl or there never
had been an intimation from the
President or himself until the com-
=plaint was made, that the Genl had
transcended his orders - at the close of
the campaign the Genl was assailed by
all his friends to die, or his friends that was
such, that it was supposed he could not
recover.

Some short time after the original
letter before spoken of was handed to
the Genl, he rec'd a letter from Mr C.
stating that he had been informed
that a confidential letter from Mr
Monroe to him had been placed in
his hands, & requesting the Genl to in-
=form him if it was so, & if so, then what
channel it had reached him. The Genl
being opposed, that no person about

know could have given the information,
the Genl replied that he had rec'd such a
letter, that it was then in his possession,
that part of the copy aforesaid the orig=
=inal as had been stated in the letter com=
=prising the copy, "that it was understood
to be by the acquiescence & consent of
Mr Calhoun that it was forwarded, and
of he Mr C. would enquire of those who
informed him that such letter was
in existence, they could give him
more information, than he could
about it. Mr Calhoun declined re=
=questing a return of the letter, and
denied that he had any knowledge
of how it had got out of his possession
that it would have been dishonora=
=ble in him to have violated the
confidence reposed by the Pro[illegible]
The original letter was further the
returned to him. The Genl knows
not how the letter got out of Mr C.
possession, unless stated by the
Members of Congress, before stated.
The remember of Congress solicitation
was such as forbid his having any
knowledge of the existence of such a
letter, and the gentleman who handed
the Genl the original was always under

* How has confidence been violated by Mr C. if he knew not how the letter got out of his possession?

to be the friend of Mr Calhoun, and too
high an honorable feelings to have any
thing to do in obtaining it illicitly, and
indeed have believed that it left the
profession of Mr. C. by his consent
It was the controversy that had
occurred between Mr Monroe & Gen Jackson
between the Seminole
While that the General always
understood to be the course that
led his friends to enter on
the enquiry or to the facts that
had taken place in Mr Monroes
Cabinet - not a communication
against Mr Calhoun, because
he never had been
by the Genl or his not friends
of being any thing but the
true motives
of the Genl - It was Mr Crawford
that had been charged with it -
and Mr Monroe he declared
that no such movement had
been made in the Cabinet
by others the Genl -
against the Genl -
Crawford has been wrongfully
blamed - That these facts in fact the
only object was the object
all the General understood.
about that matter
consequences as

Conversation after the Ball
Evening 25th
Day To Be Remembered
Genl Gaines
Tuesday, 18th

Ac. 1852

Confidential

Washington March 6th 1834

My dear friend

The letter written to you by Mr Van Buren at my table spoke fully my feelings & wishes towards you, but I trust that the nature of your relations excludes the necessity of professions. You have served your country faithfully & successfully, and as far as it is in my power to prevent it, it shall not be ungrateful to you. Although I was well aware that those who did any thing, but suppose in your favour, would raise a clamour at your removal, nevertheless determined, sensible of the reasonableness of your request, to grant your permission to return to Tennessee this spring, and Mr Van Buren wrote you to that effect. When I did so, my hopes were that I would have it in my power to do something that would be satisfactory on your arrival, something more. However Van Buren has anticipated them. It gives me pain to say that a due regard to existing circumstances, and a respect for all interests that were to be consulted

3

have encountered obstacles to the gratification
of my wishes in that respect which makes
a postponement of them nearly im-
=practicable. But that is not the prem-
=ciple inducement for what I am
about to say to you, for I am satisfied
that you would be content to abide cir-
=cumstances, knowing well that no
proper opportunity would be left
unimproved. I have said you have
served your country faithfully &
successfully, and to those who do so
their country may naturally look to
for support in public exigencies.
We have yet without information
from Mr Dobbs I have no accounts
of the result of his mission other, than
what is derived from your communi-
=cation, & the public papers. Taking
them in connection with indications
from Main, I apprehend that diffi-
=culties of no ordinary character may
grow out of this affair. Should such

Ac. 1852

be the case, I have had too much knowledge of
your patriotism for the station you occupy not to be
sensible of the injury the public interests might
sustain from your withdrawal, and I am
confident the act would be generally disapproved
by the people. Those, with several other rea-
sons too as constrain me to request your
continuance at London for one year
more, or at least to fall; or until circum-
stances may so change, as to justify
a departure of course; on which event, you
may rest assured that they will not be suffered
to pass unnoticed. I am sensible of the disap-
pointment this will be to you, and I think
you know me too well not to be satisfied
of the pain I experience in announcing
it to you. But I know also as well from my
personal character, as from the stock
you are descended, that you will not stop
to count the sacrifice, when it is your
country which demands it.

You may be sure to learn that on
its being generally believed at the news of
conquer that you were coming home, and
indeed apprehended that you were on the
water, a hue & cry was raised by the opposition
about outfits and extravagancies &c. I
therefore think proper to assure you
that this circumstance has not entered

unto any considerations in
present course. I would not
my mind to have given you
return if I had believed it to
and thanking you, it is not my
demeanour
veil on whatever may be done. I think
it due to you, that it should be known
that you have requested permission to
return, & that I have on public grounds
left it my duty to insist on your re-
maining at your post for some time
longer.

Repeating my regrets at the contents
of this letter, & desiring to be affectio-
nately remembered to Mrs. McLane & all
her children, whom I request to see at
Washington at no distant day, & under
more auspicious circumstances, I
am dr Sir very respectfully
yr friend
Andrew Jackson

1831

The Honble
Lewis McLane
Minister at London

The
pleading on my
not have made up
my permission to
have been right,
course to heed the
despond to
be done. I think

Mr David Crockett to David Porter chairman
de n Interrogatories
answers he is acquainted - from 1st to
one of the Staff de
as to his skill in seamanship as to him
unknown - that he is unbeneficial to.
a degree of Dishonesty shou been un
=solvent - and is unqualified for the
office

Copy to the Hon.ble
L. McLane
March 8th 1831

Private file.

Ac. 1832.

Phila.da 3.rd/mo. 17.th 1831—

To the President
of the United States—

The subscriber asks leave respectfully to solicit the appointment of Assayer of the Mint which has become vacant by the decease of his father. A familiar acquaintance with the duties of the office derived from assisting there in during the last ten years will it is hoped excuse this application and render the appointment if confered advantageous to the public interests

Very Respectfully

John Richardson

3d Month 17th 1831
John Richardson applies
for Assayer of the Mint

The President
of the United States

April 1st

(ac. 4610A
+Add, 1)

July 21, 1933.

MEMORANDUM

To be filed with photostat copies of letters from Andrew Jackson to John Boyle —

On dit that John Boyle came to the United States about 1800 from County Antrim, Ireland, after participating in the Emmet rebellion. He became a naturalized citizen in 1808; entered the Navy Department as a clerk, and become Chief Clerk, serving during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren. John Boyle died in 1850.

(Ac. 4610A
+Add, 1)

July 21, 1933.

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To Wm. Colin Boyle
Chief Clerk in the Navy
Department

Sir

Relying upon your intelligence
fidelity & discretion, you are hereby appointed
Acting Secretary of the Navy during the ne-
cessary absence of Mr Branch from the
duties of the Department, and entitled to
return thereto.

Given under my hand this
19th day of March 1831.

Andrew Jackson

Washington City

Harrodsburgh Ky March 22d. 1831

Dear Sir Capt Leonard Waugh the son of a Revolutionary officer and of Respectable connections and well qualified with the appointments of sub Indian agent on Rock River or Rejister or Recevor of the Land office in Michigan Territory, all of which were authorized by the last congress Capt Waugh is a gentlemen of this place who is every way fully competent to the duties of either station, and his appointment would be an excellent one for many reasons not necessary to detail, The Post Master General & Mr Kendall can give you any additional information you may require you may also shew this letter to Genl Eaton Secretary of ware you will pardon me for urging this appointment to your favorable attention

I am with great Respect your friend

Robt B. Meagher

HARRICK
MAR
23

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

President of U.S.

Washington City

Harrodsburg (Ky)
March 22nd 1831.

Dear Sir,

I perceive in looking over the lists of Acts passed at the sitting of the last Congress they have authorised the establishment of a Land Office in the Territory of Michigan; I see also they have passed an Act authorising the appointment of a sub Agent to the Winebago Indians on Rock River an appointment in either of those offices would be of service to me, I would prefer an appointment in the land office; If it is disposed off, the sub agency will be acceptable, I will refer you to Maj Barry for information respecting my Character and qualifycation; Your intercession in my behalf for either of those offices will be gratefully remembered

I am with sentiments of esteem

Your Friend Sincerely

Andw Jackson, Presdt U.S. Geo. L. Waugh

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Free

His Excellency —

Andrew Jackson

President U.S.

Washington City

HARR
MAR
3

Mr Andrew Jackson
Office
Mar 22. '97

Nashville, April 11. 1831.

My dear Sir:

I rec'd the receipt of your letter of the 25th of March
I made a short reply, and promised to answer it more fully in
the course of a few days. My object now is to redeem that
promise.

Some of my friends have been anxious to obtain
that I could be useful, unblemishedly the general government,
and letters to that effect, as I am informed, have been written
to the President and other friends at Washington. It is due
to myself to declare that I had no agency in what was done.
I neither wrote, or caused to be written a single line to anyone.
I was aware how much the President would be beset by applicants
for every vacancy: and I was desirable to save that
the President from [illegible] of itself a sufficient reason
why many offices could not be conferred on our citizens.
Mess.rs Grundy and Dickinson had a conversation with me on the subject last
fall before they left out for Washington: and I know they will do me
the justice to say, that I urged them never to understand that
my silence in any way implied, with the President the least disapprobation
disapprobation. I have the greatest confidence in the firmness of Genl Jackson, in the friendship
did not doubt, but that he would decline accepting if he
could do so, consistent with his duty to the public. For any other
termed. I think my pride would not allow me to accept an
appointment. I have here to fore given to the President a fair and
honest support, because I cordially approved the leading measures
of his administration. I shall continue that support
as far as I may never be a candidate for office having fully
274 pledged myself that I shall have no claims to complain with

whatever is done or omitted. A man is wholly unworthy the confidence of his country who only supports it through selfish considerations.

When Mr. Bell returned from Washington he informed me that he was authorized by you to say that the President was willing to give me the appointment of Charge de Affaires to Central America. I requested him to have a communication on the subject to inform you, that under existing circumstances, I should feel myself obliged to decline the acceptance of the appointment. I considered that the office of chief Magistrate of the State, which has been conferred upon me four times by the free suffrages of the people, almost without opposition, could not be surrendered with propriety for the one proposed. But if the arrangements referred to in your letter of the 25th of March be carried into effect, the mission to Mexico, would be more agreeable to me than any other office within the gift of the President, and it would be accepted with the deepest sense of gratitude to him as well as to myself. In that situation, I trust that I might be able to render considerable service, efficiently as I have been acting under the instructions of the government.

I am induced to suppose that your letter is looked upon as strictly confidential, and no use shall be made of it beyond the communications it contains with respect to Mr. Bell. And therefore it is a rule from which I rarely depart to consider all letters coming from gentlemen high in office as private letters even though they may relate to the conduct of public topics of the day. This letter you will please burn to the Post if you deem it proper to

trouble him with reading what it contains.

Our candidates have generally taken the field and in some parts of the state we shall have warm work. The delegation in Congress will not be much changed. In Cushas district, the contest is carried on with great spirit between Genl Hall and a Mr Burton, - the latter it is thought will be elected. Standefer, Isaacks, Polk, Bell and Johnson will not be opposed. In Blair, Lea and Crockets districts no one can tell the result.

I shall always be happy to hear from you and remain

Most sincerely & respectfully

Yours

Wm Carroll

Hon: Martin Van Buren,

Secretary of State,

Washington City.

(Private) Washington City, April 23 1836

My Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 15th inst. with the letters inclosed & therein referred to. they came safely — I had written to judge Overton, but my letter reached him much indisposed and as soon as he was able to be moved, he went on board a steamboat & sailed for New Orleans since which time I have not heard from him — I have sent for my papers, but they have not reached me, but from the only memorandums I have been able to find, the following is the date of the letters which I send you for your satisfaction, as near as can be ascertained. — My confidential letter bears date on the 6th of Jany 1816 at Nashville Tennessee — this must have reached Washington between the 19th & 24th of the same month — your answer to it was rec'd at Hartford Ct directed to me at Ft Scott about the 20th or 22d of February 1816 and was sent homeward up to my dear wife with some other private and confidential papers, with instructions that they should not be opened until I returned, unless

Hartford Ct

I wrote from Nashville a letter

in case of my death when they were to be hand
over to Judge Overton, and by him, part of them, to
Majr Eaton, to whom I had bequeathed my
papers— From the time when, and the place
where your letter was received it must have be
written and dated about the 28th or 30th of Janry
1818— God Spaind me to return, when my dear
wife handed the papers to me sealed up as
they had left me; and when Judge Overton
understood to write the defence of the Exe cutive
of the United States and his Commanding General
in the Seminole War," this letter, with a letter
relating to the Seminole war, was produced before
him— the Judge has a distinct recollection
of seeing it & it being in your own prop
hand writing. I have this letter on this subje
which you can see, when you visit me.
I hope the Judge will be here, if his heal
will permit in next Month. —
These are the dates as far as I have my
Memorandums— The date of my letter
to Mr Monroe is the 6th of January, I was then
Hartford Georgia. on the 14 of February 1818
I left it on the 22 of Febry, and the date of your
letter at that place, and from the usual

-time from the city of Washington to that place
It must have been written and dated about the
28th or 30th of Janry 1818. ——
In 1819 whilst I was here attending the debate
on the Seminole War, and about the rise of
Congress you came to me from Mr Monroes to
Strothers, and after enquiring whether I
had received such a letter from you & being
assured by me that I had - you requested me as
a friend & brother mason to burn it, as soon
as I returned home - to this request I promised
you that I would, and agreeable thereto in
the presence of Mr S. Overton committed it to
the flames - the fact of your requesting me
to burn it, I want you to state - This
is important to me, - and as you came
direct from Mr Monroe, I have always
thought it was by his & Mr Calhoun's request
you applied to me on that occasion, and
if it be so, I wish you to state it. —
Write to me on the receipt of this,
& believe me your friend. —

The Honble John Rhea 3

Signed Andrew Jackson

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PS

You will see from the papers that I have from circumstances with which I found myself surrounded, reorganized my Cabinet— & was alleged to yield to the patriotism of the Secretary of State & War and loose their able and faithful aid— I had great confidence in them both & am sure their Country will duly appreciate their patriotism. —

(Signed) J. Q. Adams

Enclosed in 1842 Dec. 21 Jacket

Washington City 3d June 1831

Copy of a letter addressed by the Hon. John Rhea of Tennessee to James Monroe late President of the United States dated as above.

Dr Sir,

Not only with you but with other Presidents of the United States of America have I been in confidence. The Presidents Jefferson and Madison all had confidence in me and I believe you had equal confidence in me; and so had W. Adams. I am obliged to write to you requesting you to give information to me on the subjects hereafter stated— that is to say.

Did you receive a confidential letter from Andrew Jackson dated sixth January one Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, in which opinions were of his fully exposed and stated respecting the Ravages then depredating on the lives and property of our people? and in that letter did he state that Amelia Island ought to be taken possession of in pursuance of the order of the Government, at all hazards, and simultaneously the whole of East Florida seized and held as an indemnity for the outrages of Spain upon the property of our citizens - This done it puts all opposition down, secures to our citizens a complete indemnity, and saves us from a war with Great Britain, or some of the Continental powers combined with Spain? and in that letter he, wrote to you "This can be done "without implicating the Government; "let it be signified to me through any "channel (say I. Rhea) that the possession "of the Floridas would be desirable to the "United States and in sixty days it will "be accomplished". You did receive that

277-A

letter of A. Jackson and you will as write to me.

With you I had many confedential conversations respecting Genl A Jackson - if you ask I can tell you the day and time - that confedential letter or the substance of it you did communicate confidentially to me. You approved of the opinions of Andrew Jackson by him stated in that confidential letter and did authorise me as to write to him. I did accordingly write to him. He says he received my letter on his way to Fort Leach and acted accordingly That is he prosecuted the war against the savages, put an end to their ravages and gave security to the people of the United States, and all done, I believe, pursuant to the desires and expectation of the Government.

after that war was finished a question was raised in your cabinet by some member thereof respecting the authority by which General Jackson acted in carrying on that war; that question was got over in your cabinet. He Conjecture that question was examined by Cobb's resolutions in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Lacocks committee in the Senate, and passed over".

I do know that Genl Jackson was in Washington City in January in the year one Thousand Eight Hundred and nineteen, and you also do so know. My confidential letter, above alluded to, was still, you and I believed, in possession of Genl Jackson. Some reasons not necessary now to be mentioned, occurred to you, that induced you to request me to request Genl Jackson to burn or destroy that confidential letter of mine to him - in consequence thereof I went to Genl Jackson at his lodgings and did request him to destroy that confidential letter of mine written to him by me in answer to his said confidential letter to you, and he did promise to me that he would destroy it when he went home, and he has informed me that on the 12th day of April one Thousand eight Hundred and nineteen he did burn it.

I do request you to answer this letter fully and in a few days, and particularly did you authorise me to write the confidential letter alluded to, to Genl Jackson in answer to his said confidential letter to you - did you afterwards in this city (Washington) when General Jackson was here, request me to go to him, and request him to destroy the said confidential letter of mine to him? be pleased to answer directly and explicitly

and fully and soon. You know I always supported you
and now let me inform you that it is absolutely
necessary for yourself and me that you do fully answer
this letter.

I hope you will believe me to be as I have
been your sincere friend.

, signed, John Rhea of Tennessee

Honble James Monroe
late President of the United States of America

The undersigned certify that the foregoing is
a true copy of the original letter in the handwriting
of Mr Rhea, taken at his request.

Andrew J. Donelson

5th of June 1821. Andw. Lamay

Washington City.

Endorsed:

1842 Dec. 21 Jackson

Nashville May 6th 1831.

Dear General,

I have thought it probable that Mr. Van Buren would be run for the Vice Presidency. Should this be the fact I should be glad to know it as early as convenient from some sourse. We should have no difficulty in carrying him through in Tennessee, altho there are many high in Office, who profess great friendship for you, who would oppose his elevation and promote that of Mr. Calhoun, I cannot however see how the latter gentleman can permit his name to be used in a third election. It would be in opposition to the practice that has been adhered to ever since the organisation of the government. Mr. Calhoun cannot be so silly as to allow his friends to bring him out for the Presidency at the next election. They surely cannot with certainty calculate on any one state. Indeed, my impressions are that you will in the end have no opposition. The success of the Clay party in Kentucky at the August elections is not only doubtful but improbable. Should he fail at home his future prospects are completely cut off. If he succeeds in Kentucky a struggle may be made in his behalf. But your support is to be found in the great body of the American people, who remember with gratitude what you have done for your country, and who in the pursuit of their various occupations are almost unconcious of the political feuds that distract and divide intriguing politicians. When the day of trial comes on however you will find them your friends and supporters. Indeed I have always considered that the surest guarantee for the durability of our republican institutions, is in the disinterested patriotism of the honest yeomancy of our Country.

Your friend,

Wm. Carroll.

His Excellency Andrew Jackson.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington May 12th 1831.

John Boyle Esqr

Sir

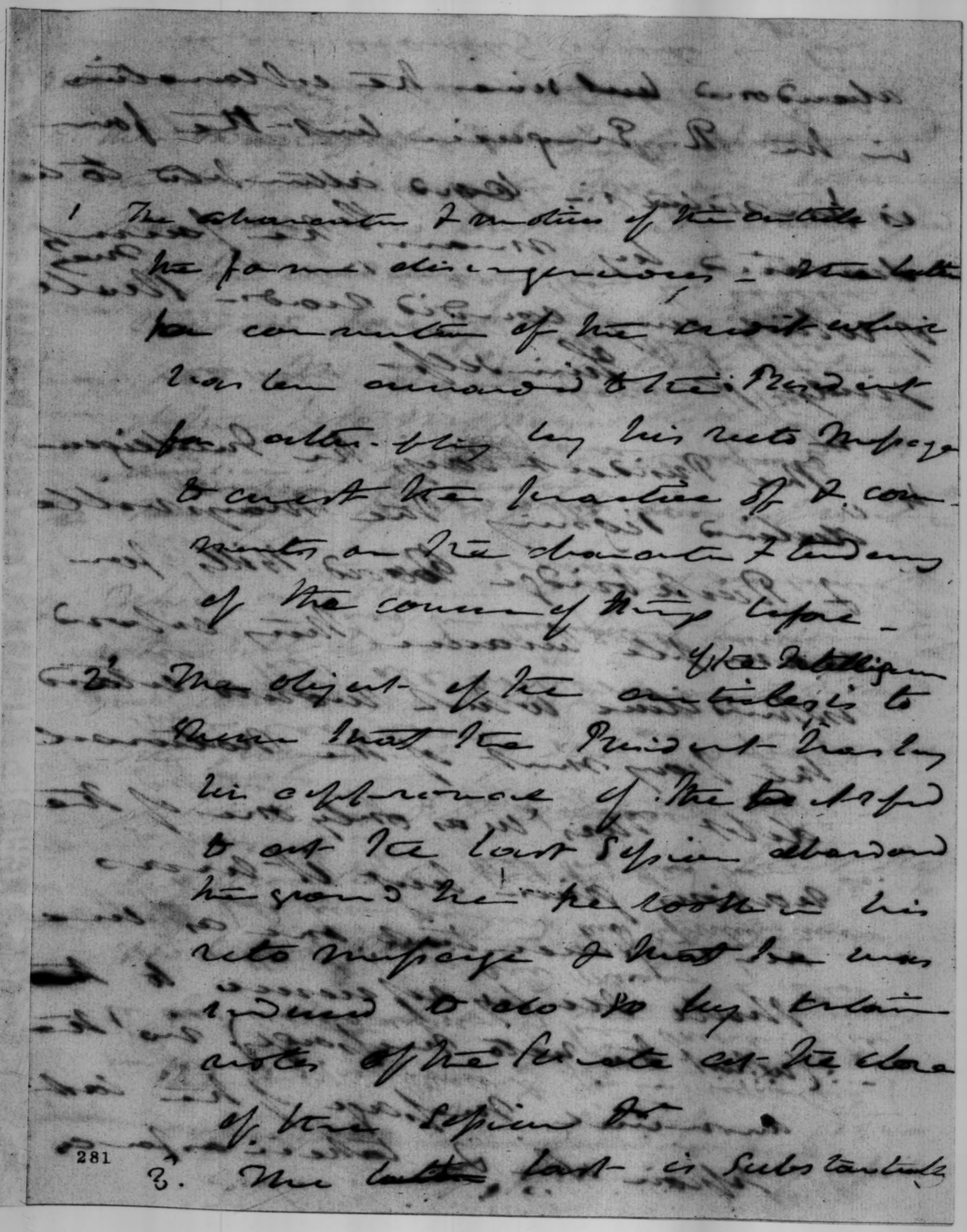
A note just received from the Honble John Branch Secretary of the Navy informs, "that business of a nature which forbids its neglect, or delay, requires, that Genl Lane to leave the City to day; and that he cannot give further attention to the duties of the Navy Department. Therefore, you will take charge of the Navy Department, and execute the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, until his successor in office shall arrive and take charge thereof

I am very respectfully

your Obt Servt

Andrew Jackson

Notes for a reply to an editorial in the
National Intelligencer, May 21, 1831.



1. The character & conduct of the candidate is the fair subject of inquiry & the conduct of the press can only be censured & the Editor called to account for it by his note to expose & correct the inaccuracy of a comment or remark on the character & conduct of candidates & of the course of things before the public.

2. The object of the article is to show that the President has by his abstinence from the Post Office & the last session abandoned his pretensions & the writer of his note to Mr. Gales must be understood to do so by the article of the 21st.

3. The letter, last is substantially

abandoned land since the collection
in the N. England last- the sum
is thus stated :- Cash allowed to be
due to the Union by various States
of which any land did not- Due
pledge for- Unsettled-

The President says the Intelligence
declined signing the Maysville
& Rockbridge Road Bill, for
example because they entered
into details which would attend
the keeping up of the National
debt. This was only one of the
occasions given- but it was
the principal one as the
Veto Message refers to the
(without the veto message) in the
annual Message of his last
session when he takes in a pacific

Notes for a reply to an editorial in the National Intelligencer, May 21, 1831.

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2.

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Governor in his last annual message
[illegible] subject [illegible]
[illegible] by the Intelligencer [illegible].

I The Intelligencer begs [illegible]
to [illegible] its duty within [illegible]
the [illegible] what [illegible]
at Washington (both is correct)

now the first question which
naturally presents itself to [illegible]
[illegible] is what is the
[illegible] which the Post & Jr.
[illegible] may, the [illegible] [illegible]
which [illegible] right [illegible] consid-
ration, he is determined to
[illegible]: The newspaper [illegible] it
[illegible], & [illegible] Why of his object
of the Intelligencer it to [illegible]
[illegible] & truth [illegible] on

The Intelligencer with its usual
[illegible] led away by its [illegible]
for every thing that is calculated to advance
the interests of the advocates of N. Clay
and his American system. is anxious
to prepare the public mind with the belief
that the present administration is gradually
taking shelter under the [illegible] doctrines.
and for this purpose labours to [illegible]
a distinction between the views entertained
by the writer of the Republic and the last
annual message of the President
[illegible] to the consistency of both.
[illegible]
[illegible]

The substitution transfers the argument
of the veto to the list of appropriations
in accordance with the sentiments
of the annual Message of Dec. 6th; and
vice versa that of the latter Message
to the particular bills which was
rejected authorizing subscriptions to the
Maysville and Rockville Road Companies
on the ground was a perfect analogy
between the principles on which they
respectively stood. In the veto
Message after shewing the importance of
maintaining at this day the doctrine
that the general Government has
not the power to apply the funds
of the nation to the construction of
internal improvements as are of

the National Intelligencer, May 2, 1861

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Daniel
First dr
the N

[illegible] annual [illegible]
1824, and particularly in the following passage
which he has quoted with an [illegible]
[illegible] the construction of the
[illegible] That passage is in these words

The principle upon which the President
stands in both cases is the same. He
[illegible] in relation to the
[illegible] of Internal Improvements in the application
[illegible] to make [illegible]
[illegible], that the
[illegible] must be
[illegible], national not
[illegible] in the

 [illegible] of prosecuting which

navigable rivers and Lakes which
are contained in the several districts
established by Law: and N. Wales
will certainly not deny that the
power to make such appropriations
expressly limited to such objects, is drawn
from an authority in the constitution
sufficiently distinct without resorting to
the [illegible] doctrine of construction
which [illegible] to carries to
[illegible] and the exertion of
[illegible] which N. Wales
is anxious to [illegible] with
the Pres.[t] objection.

The Intelligencer [illegible] fortitude for every thing calculated to aid the advocate of Mr. Clay & the American System, is anxious to impress the public mind with the belief

The Intelligencer of the 21st [illegible] an attempt to prove that the President has departed from the chart proposed for his guide on the subject of Internal Improvements

betrays the deep mortification which he feels at the [illegible] general acquiescence of the public voice in the wisdom of that measure

and wisdom of that chart was so well calculated to produce in a mind [illegible] that has long since ceased to look to the people as competent to judge the [illegible] depositary of power.

Unable to combat the principles of the Message, or the annual Message, or either which this chart is said, the Partizans of

[illegible] the President [illegible] of the President
by [illegible] defeat the President of the
support by showing his incapacity to
[illegible] [illegible] where to turn in
the [illegible] [illegible] steadily
contended as they become available
as they become available in the
Legislature of the country. How else
can we understand the attempt which
he appears to have raised over the compromise
of the Richmond Enquirer when he
"dares upon a list of appropriations
contained in bills passed by the
President during the last session of
Congress as proof of the abandonment
of the principle which the President
had said he would pursue during
his continuance in office: he
think the Intelligencer for this evident
complement to the principle which
he is unwilling to appear learn
unexplained, and will add but a
few words to show that a more

[illegible] one [illegible] the Constitution for
acting on that principle in [illegible]
the appropriation bill which has been
cited as a departure from it.

[illegible] understood in
[illegible] the question raised by the Louisville
[illegible] and Portsmouth [illegible] turnpike
[illegible] was not [illegible] of internal
improvements by appropriation of the
funds of the United States and Louisville road
did not include the main general one
of the extent to which the appropriating
power might be carried in the construction
of such works of internal improvement
was not involved in the present.

The veto of the President upon those
bills was based upon the want of
constitutionality - upon the want of warrant
under the general principles which had
settled most the construction of the
Federal government and which was
considered as warranting the
expenditure of the public funds for

A. S. Donelson

of a judicial adversary.

The President says the Inhabitants declared
against the Marysville and Rockville road
bills because they projected expenditures
which would retard the payment of the
National debt. This was only one of the
reasons given, but it was an influential one, as the
debt! the last report
as we shall see by reference to the annual
report of the last session when the same
subject was before the Legislature. The
reasons for putting down the Marysville
and Rockville road bills, instead of this
bill, must be obvious
to all. upon a careful
perusal of the
document it will be seen that
all the proposed expenditures would

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the President says the Law recommended all which he is authorized to pursue. the inquiry then is fairly and frankly why if the object of the Legislature in the Appropriation both and both may be carried into effect by the exercise of ordinary discretion. we do not say that it was left at discretion to mislead that he was the exclusive judge of the purpose which appears in the proper but that such is the effect must be drawn by the most learned capacity. What does the extract which Mr Lowrie gives upon the general observations pending it which are thus expressed "to any objects" &c.

The question here is in terms to the construction of roads and canals within a State. Is there any single provision in the bill last of appropriations which the Legislature has published that provides for the construction of a road or a canal within a State &c. Most assuredly not. What there may be no mistake on this point we will publish the bill last as we find it. It is as follows.

If the message had been silent upon the subject of the course which the President avowed his determination to pursue in regard to appropriations of the above character an attempt might be made

in
Ohio that the principle they were the same
with the construction of roads and canals with
the states: and therefore untenable. This position
might be if it would save the Constitution
and substantial objects by means of
expenditures with untenable views for the
want of candor to which he owes
explanation briefly.

The following extract from the last
annual message shows what that course
was: and all we ask is that the reader
will compare the list of appropriations
published by the Intelligencer with the
language of the message, and the guide
which the declaration that the constitutional
objects proposed by the Founders of
with that course, is not fully sustained
(The practice

Resolution

In this position the appropriation for the
Cumberland road is of course excepted, for
reasons which have been so often and so fully
stated as to render repetition unnecessary. An
appropriation for this object was sanctioned
at the same session that the Compromise
Act and bills were passed.

But if additional evidence were
wanting to satisfy the candid that the views
we have taken of the subject with regard
to internal improvements, and
quite as conclusive against this attempt
to change the Constitution with reference to
the question of internal improvements.
In Ohio this, the bills containing the
first of appropriations which the Intelligencer
has taken upon to support this charge

Resolutions. Bills

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Dear Sir,

~~I enformed you~~

Gen.l Scott states that he held a conversation with Gov.r Branch in which the subject of Com.r Barnabridges being withdrawn from the con.n was mentioned: and that the Governor stated it was the act of the President alone.

=

Gov.r Branch is represented as having not been

1

Dear Sir,

~~I informed you~~

Genl. Scott states that he held a conversation with Gov. Branch in which the subject of Com: Barnwell's being withdrawn from the coast was mentioned: and that the Governor stated it was the act of the President alone.

=

Gov. Branch is represented as having not been consulted in regard to the mission which resulted in the late Treaty with the Seminole part.

Gov. Branch recommended the transfer of Com. Barron from the Norfolk to the Philadelphia Station at the officers board of which he is President.

[May 23, 1831]

Gn Andrew Jackson President of the U States

To Nelson Davidson Dr

To Repairs of Coach

New Running gears	$110-00
New Dickey Seat &	40-00
painting the whole Coach	35-00
Iron & making & Iron Bands	14"25
Iron & Nine Brasses	6-00
Letter J Lamps	13-00
	$214"00

My Dear Sir it is Represented to me that you
are displeased on account of so much work to
-ing been to the Coach but Sir when you the Coach
I hope you will think Different. & Sir if you think
it is not right in me. I have three Just Rate Coach
made. that I will give You a choice of the two by
your paying me a fair Difference. I hope Sir
that all will be right when you See the Carriage
& Sir that my friendly Feelings shall not
Lose Site of your high worth. I think Sir
I Did not Ever any more To the Coach than
it Stood in need of.

Your in high
Respect & Sincere
Friend
Nelson Davidson

For Gn Andrew Jackson

By Genl Jackson declines a 2 "
in exchange
new carriage for the "old" one
Repairs, bills &c for repairs
on carriage 1830 1831

By Lord Jackson declines a 2
in exchange
new Carriage for the old one
repairs, bills etc for repairs
on carriage 1830 1831

The Foreman with his assistants to Mr Nelson
Davidson (Coachmaker) draws his attention
to his account rendered, with his note of yesterday
requesting him to compare it with his accounts
rendered & paid in Novr last, for repairs on
the same carriage, & he points out to him
a great mistake: in the account of yesterday
he charges for making new the whole Hind
Gear: in Novr of November last, the axletree
the axletree bed & 2 arching stays, one old
inside bed &, to be procured, the carriage cleaned
cleaned, painted & varnished, and other re-
-pairs to amount of £124- on the present
bill the whole running Gear charged, and
painting the whole coach, having been
painted & varnished in November last,
some wheels but little used.

The repairs now ordered were only
the wheels to be new? & tire, the other
parts being in good repair. It would seem
therefore, that the only part of the running
Gear that could be made new? is Dominick
as a further charge (in addition to the
repairs ordered), is the complying to make

hands with the exception of the Donkey sent to the Cost not ordered or needed, with the exception of the stoppage of the Compy, which the President did not order & regrets that it was made. The President therefore requests Mr Davidson to make out his bill specifying the particular items of exception which he made, which shall at a future convenient time be paid, not including any extra charges or charges on the account ordered in last November.

The President requests Mr Davidson after [illegible] to change & correct [illegible] the Commissioners to the Cooperation with the Indians and requested to Mr Gunter who will settle the same

May 24th 1830

Mr Davidson
Commissioners
account for
Cherokee Agency
May 24th 1830

Washington May 24th 1831

Mr Davidson To the President In answer to his
of the same Date Dear Sir this is a Very unpleas-
ant Business to me to be Compelled to have such
Controversy But such is the facts that I Shall Stand
In my own Defence and Shall not Retreach from
any thing that I have Said or from any part
of my Bill tho your Lately Standing and having
all the power in your own hands I am not to be
Impeached or Driving from my post of Honesty
that I owe to my family & Children for my Life
is Just & wright & I have Done Such work as
was ordered & that by the order of your Man & Such
orders as Coachmakers Generally Receive from
Gentlemen that Does not Comm to the Shop them
Selves. & if the same Reasons was Required Every
Day By a man or accident I am Justifiable in Doing
the work and therefor I have made a General
Reason of your Coach at this time. So Sir I have
acted in this Case as in all my Business honest

Sir my Incapatability of entering into such a Controversy is so much Your Due to me & mortifying to my feelings but I always Brew, & use By my good feelings I hope to be Justified

Yours in Great Respect

Nelson Davidson

The Bill Referred to is as follows

1850

October 2 th Repairs of Barrow

Cleaning the Repairing Breaking Stays $10.00

Cleaning & oiling Harness 2.00

$16.00

November 12 Repairs of Coach

To new Lining $80.00

Laying about them 12.00

1 Bed to front 4.00

1 pair of Braces new Leather & Hung 2.00

Repairing Harness of Coach 10.00

108.00

The hole Bill for the two $124.00

Carriages is this

May 24 1831

To Repairs Coach of the Resident

To new Jointed Pannels —	—	$ 3 50
5 New Bods - 4 $ 2 Futchels - 2.50	—	2 00
		2 50
Splinter Bar —		2 50
— New Footboard		$ 15 4 00
New Riming Wheels	$ 14.00	
Letter & Tyer	2.00	
New Jointer & Stays & Irons		
all the Iron work	25 00	$ 9 00
	$ 39 00	13 00
New Leather Seats		10 00
Painting Body Coach		3 00
Painting & Varnishing Bands		12 00
Painted moulding & Varnished		

Mr Gaston will get
a Coach to take us
over there, account
of the Cowards and
any whatever else
that should be on
the road
will oblige you from
the direction in which
from the ceremonies
Stone the Letters
required by the
thought necessary

(Copy)

Statement of Judge Overton's made at Washington
2d of June 1831 respecting Jemenole campaign.

I recollect, when writing a pamphlet defence of the Executive and his commanding General, in relation to the Seminole war in 1818, that upon requesting from you, minute information on every point connected with the campaign, that you furnished me with your orders &c and placed before me your confidential letter, to Mr Monroe being a copy of the one transmitted to him as you stated, with Mr John Rhea's letter, in his own handwriting which in substance conveyed the idea, that he had conversed with the President who showed him your confidential letter, that he approved of your suggestions &c.

I further told you afterwards that in my opinion you had done wrong in destroying Mr Rhea's letter, which you told me you had done at his request. And when you, first at the Hermitage and before entering on the Campaign showed me the Carte Blanche of the War Department respecting the mode of conducting that war, I cautioned you to be on your guard, for that

Cabinets' Love as on the Continent of Europe might sometimes design to use it as a means of putting down the reputation of an Officer

(Signed) Jno. Overton

Washington June 2d. 1831.

Genl A Jackson

President of the United States.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a copy certified by A J. May on the 4th of June 1831.

Andrew Jackson

6th of June 1831

Enclosed in:
1842 Dec. 21 Docket

Washington 3. June 1823.

(Copy)

Mr. ——— State only with your host with other Presidents of the United States of America have I been in confidence. — The Presidents Jefferson and Madison all had confidence in me and I believe you also had equal confidence in me, and so had Mr. Adams. I am obliged to write to you requesting you to give information to me on the subjects hereafter stated — that is to say. Did you receive a confidential letter from Andrew Jackson dated 20th January one thousand eight hundred & eighteen in which opinions were of his fully expressed and stated re= =spiting the Savages then depredating on the lives and property of our people? and in that letter did he state that Amelia Island ought to be taken possession of — in pursuance of the order of the Government at all hazards and Amelia & nearly the whole East Florida seized and held as an indemnity for the outrages of Spain upon the property of our citizens — This done it puts all opposition down — comes to our citizens a complete indemnity and saves us from a war with Great Britain or some of the Continental powers combined with Spain? and in that letter he wrote to you "this can be done without compli= =cating the Government; let it be signified to me thro' any channel — (say I. Perkins) — that the possession of the Floridas would be agreable to

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to the United States, and in sixty days it will be accomplished." You did receive that letter of A. Jackson and you will do write to me.

With you I had many confidential conversations respecting Genl A. Jackson — if you ask I can tell you the day and time — that confidential letter or the substance of it you did communicate confidentially to me. You approved of the opinions of Andrew Jackson by him stated in that confidential letter and did authorize me to write to him. He says he rec'd. my letter on his way to Fort Scott, and acted accordingly — that is he prosecuted the war against the Savages — put an end to those ravages and gave security to the people of the United States, and all was done, I believe, pursuant to the desires and expectations of the Government.

After that war was finished a question was raised in your Cabinet by some member thereof respecting the authority by which Genl Jackson acted in carrying on the war; that question was got over in your Cabinet. The same question was examined by Cobbs Resolutions in the House of Representatives, and Mr Lacoste's committee in the Senate, and passed over. I do know that Genl Jackson was in Washington City in January in the year 1819, and you also do know. My confidential letter whose attended to, was stolen, you and I believed, in possession of Genl Jackson. Some reasons not necessary now to be mentioned, occured to you that I induced you to request me to request Genl Jackson to burn or destroy

that confidential letter of mine to him. In consequence thereof I went to Genl Jackson, at his lodgings, and did request him to destroy that confidential letter of mine written to him by me in answer to his said confidential letter to you, and he did promise to me that he would destroy it when he returned home, and he having informed me that on the 12th day of Sept. 1819 he did burn it. I do request you to answer this letter fully and in a few days, and particularly did you authorize me to write the confidential letter alluded to, to Genl Jackson in answer to his said confidential letter to you? Did you afterwards in this City (Washington) when Genl Jackson was here, request me to go to him and request him to destroy the said confidential letter of mine to him? Be pleased to answer directly and explicitly and fully and soon. You know I always supported you and now let me inform you that it is absolutely necessary for yourself and me that you do fully answer this letter.

I hope you will believe me to be as I have been your sincere friend.

signed John Rhea, of Tennessee.

Hon. James Monroe
late President U. S. of America.

(Copy)

Ludger Bunton's Statement made 2 June 1831

I omitted when writing a pamphlet in defence of the Executive and his commanding Genl, in relation to the Semi-=inole War in 1818, that upon requesting from you minute information on every point connected with that Campaign that you furnished me with your notes &c. and placed before me your confidential letter to Mr Monroe, being a copy of the one transmitted to him as you stated, with Mr Rhea's letter in his own hand writing which in substance convinced the idea, that he had conversed with the President, who shewed him your confidential letter, that he ap-=proved of your suggestions &c. — I further told you af-=terwards that in my opinion you had done wrong in destroying Mr Rhea's letter which you told me you had done at his request: And when you just at the Hermitage and before entering on the Campaign shewed me the Carte Blanche of the War Department, re-=specting the mode of conducting that war, I cautioned you to be on your guard, for that Cabinets here, as on the Continent of Europe might some times design to use it as a means of putting down the reputation of an officer.

Signed Isaac Overton

Washington June 2d. 1831.

Genl Andrew Jackson

President U. States.

Nashville, June 13, 1831.

My dear Sir,

On Saturday evening, I rece'd your very acceptable communication of the 29th May.

I regret extremely that Judge White did not accept the appointment of Secretary of War. In him you would have had a long tried, faithful and efficient friend, and what is of equal consequence he would have carried with him the confidence of the nation. But it is not astonishing that he refused the Office. His family afflictions have been so great that he doubtless prefers spending a portion of his time in retirement, to constant employment in a public office.

It must be gratifying to observe that the change in your Cabinet is so well received every where. It is a very severe blow to the opposition, who had determined to make the old Cabinet one of their leading hobbies, but now they can say nothing in justice against the Gentlemen you have appointed, either as to capacity, integrity, or disposition for future advancement. Should you be so fortunate as to select for the War Department a gentleman of known talents, honesty, and honor you will be placed beyond the reach of your enemies. It has always been my deliberate opinion that you will have no opposition at the next election. It is true, that there are a number of disappointed politicians who would rejoice at your downfall, and I look upon it as probable that the opposition will assemble this fall at Baltimore, in convention, but there will be such a variety of interests represented there, that no measure in favor of any one will, as I think, be unanimously adopted. Clay, Calhoun, McLean, and Webster each desire to be your successor. Each one of them must see that by an union of all their interests, (which constitutes

only the disaffected part of the community) it would be almost impossible to insure your defeat. Surely then no one of them will enter the list with such fearful odds against him. A want of success now would destroy all his prospects hereafter. Moreover I think that either of the gentlemen named would consider that his chance would be increased by the end of your second term, as he would not then have to contend with any one who fills so large a space in the affections of the great body of the American people as yourself.

There is another consideration which will have great weight; no one of the gentlemen who asspires to the Presidency will agree that his claims shall be postponed, for the benefit of any one else. Hence I cannot but believe that some confusion will attend all their deliberations, and that finally you will be unopposed. If this view of the subject be correct, the unworthy motives which actuate many to oppose all the measures of your administration, will cease at the end of your present term, and you will then I hope have some little repose in Office.

The coming session of Congress is one of deep interest, and your friends ought to sustain your measures with a temperate but gallant front. If they do so, honestly you have nothing to fear; if not, you must only act with the more energy and prudence yourself.

It is a strange fact, but, I believe nevertheless true, that a majority of the members of congress from this State are warm and devoted friends of Mr. Calhoun; even Mr. Grundy who possesses a large portion of that virtue called prudence, on his return from Washington, was not sparing of his praises of the Vice President. While he was in attendance at the Maury circuit court it became necessary to write to him on matters to which

he had called my attention. I observed in the conclusion of my letter, it was due to him to say, that almost every person with whom he had conversed since he came home, were led to believe that he was the warm partizan of Mr. Calhoun, that viewing the relations which subsisted between the first and second officers of the Government, it could not be perceived how any one could be sincere in his friendship to both; that five years would elapse before there would be a controversey for the Presidency, and that inasmuch as the great men of the present day might not be considered so then, there would seem to be no necessity for any ones committing himself now on that subject. Since then he has been more circumspect, and so far from sustaining Mr. Calhoun, he openly denounces many of his movements. I do not intend to intimate by what I have said, that Mr. Grundy will not extend to you his zealous support; so far from it, I believe he will double his exertions to insure your success. And the members of the lower House, who are favorable to Mr. Calhoun, manifest no abatement of zeal for you.

I thank you sincerely for the Kindness which you have manifested towards me as expressed in the letter which, by your direction, was addressed to me by Mr. Van Buren. The appointment referred to, would be very acceptable, but if circumstances should render it improper to be made, I shall cheerfully submit to the result.

All accounts from Kentucky concur in the opinion that the result of the August elections is doubtful. Every possible exertion should be made by your friends in that State to insure success, which will inevitably prostrate the hope of the Clay party, for if he cannot be sustained at home, whence can he look for support?

I am sincerely
yr friend

Wm Carroll

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Washington City.

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To John Boyle
Chief Clerk
Navy Department.

Sir,

Relying upon your intelligence discretion and fidelity you are by this letter appointed Secretary of the Navy during the absence of the Honourable Levi Woodbury from the Seat of Government.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this 16th. day of June 1831.

Andrew Jackson

To John C McFarlane

Rip Raps June 27th 1831 -

My dear Sir

I have come here to spend a few days with my friend Judge Overton for the benefit of his, & my own health & to have a little rest from the throng of strangers of business, & the throng of strangers, that are unceasingly at this season in the city, & the expecting of my darling, which was, I thought, very ungenerous to my health, & made me very subject to my attacks of headache.

The unexpected & shameful conduct of Mr Branch first, & then Ingham, & pursuing the character of the Globe paper, & then, who ever of the Globe paper, who fired through their poisoned darts behind, has astonished many, & those not me; I knew for some time, that Branch & Ingham were in my cabinet, & that it was not in either Van Buren or faithful Eaton - I always knew that the attack upon Eaton, was intended.

to effect me, not I Mayor Eaton. This has
shaken itself, or why has the persecution
been directly opened on by Ingham
thro the Telegraph, since Eaton has
resigned, only to serve the more
vindictive & cowardly course of
Mr Calhoun. I always knew this.
and I as well knew, Quietly, that Ingham
& Branch were his pursuivants, secretly
maneuvering, to destroy von Buren,
& prostrate me. But of this in 1819,
Mr Monroe, through the advice of
Calhoun, got Mr John Rhea to apply
to me, & get me, to burn his confiden-
:tial letter to me, written in Jany
1818, in reply to ~~any~~ confidential letter
to Mr Monroe of the 6th of Jany 1818,
Still I have, now, in my possession
the positive Statement of Mr Rhea,
that my confidential letter was shewn
to him, by Mr Monroe, & he was request
to write, & did write to me, that the view
I had taken was, approved by the Presi-
:dent

I have also the Statement of Judge Overton
who had Rheos letter before him,
with the other confidential letters,
when he wrote the defence of the Execu-
tive, & his commanding Genl- and
I have seen a letter from a Gentleman
of high standing in South Carolina,
saying that Mr Calhouns letter,
before he entered Florida, saying
that Florida ought not only to be
purged, but held as an indemnity
for her depredations were- When
the notion was informed that this
was his course, such was his orders
to me, a short Blanch, that
Curses must not a mouth out
virtuous people pronounce on
a man, than he et pected I was in
my Grave, would move my arrest,
for the disobedience of orders, which
he knew I had fulfilled to a tittle
that too, agreeable to the et pressed
views of the Government- Calhoun
& his partizans, made a Seminole, have
been secretly at work to destroy me

and they have been too successful, to
blend my connections & part of my
Journey, & would have effected all my
Intended purposes. But my Dear Sir Providence takes
care of me, & I will triumph over
all those base men, with all their
Secret intrigues & Goldsworthy, and
his Satellites. Ingham has dismem-
bered himself forever. he remained under
the pretext of pursuing the Robbers
of Jones waggon, & Necessaries, & left the
Fort corresponding with his master,
& putting forth through the Telegraph
all his Secret Orders against Mrs
Easton, - he was caught, and I enclose
you a paper containing the Cor-
respondence between Easton & him
& his letter myself after he had fled from
the city, with the Declarations of the
Gentlemen who he charged in his
letter. any man who would tell
such Posterior falsehoods against
men in high offices, it is not to wonder
at -

that he would be mean enough, for for
=tune effect, to slander a female
=dent, shot all such ones dead. I have
=vors, & those who merely pi=
=ous, than the person. The high
=ness and on the latter is considered
the enemy, the former as worse, & ought to be
treated accordingly. It is one the most
the whole force, & one the most
cowardly & shameful ever recorded.
I have a history of the flag that has a
Gentlemen who travelled in com=
=pany with the mail stage, breakfas=
=ted at the same tavern, where they
placed centinels at the door. Whilst Eaton got
sot to talk with the
arms. This done was commanded
by the redoubtable Col. Dowson aided
by six jonesasees. Whilst Major Eaton
was perusing this the city stone, no ope

Pierce Butler knew that he was known of, and
some owned, as the Author of the Pamphlet. It is true I believe, if he had met Mr. Eaton he would have addressed him as the Author of the Pamphlet, the Plot of Aaron Burr was by Mr Thomas Jeffy, to Aaron Burr but it was an honour with Mr Thomas whole intrigue, Cary Plot, Plot, where the Plot is only on his side. It corresponds with the Gospel of the City who noised the cry of W. W. When accused of his Gospel could not produce or form a charge as Mr Eaton, and against whose charity more had been said than ever had been against Mr Eaton, but Eaton was my friend, it was necessary to save from me if possible, all who would not bend to Colhouns ambitious views, and to accomplish this object, if I would not bend to his views, I was to be crushed. Colhoun is still young

as the secret intrigues to ingure sue-
have just been furnished with extracts
of letters he has been writing to some
of his friends in Tennessee. I have only
time to give one, the following one of
the same title extract from a letter written
by Colhoun to Jackson of the 5th of March 1831

"It is however really mortifying to think,
"that the President has permitted himself
"to be so completly duped by his old, and
"deadly enemies, against his early and
"steady friends. Does he mean humbly) "the
"world has been deceived as to his real char-
"acter" again on 18th of April 1831 he says "I
"congratulate with you in thanking, that we have
"all, been mistaken in the true character of
"Genl Jackson. What was ever so strange, and
"indicates greater weakness, a want of sound
"feelings, than that in the short space of two years
"he should place himself in the hands
"of those who, had secretly so bitterly oppo-
"sed him, & should trample for his resent-
"ment against his own form friends &
"supporters. all this has been effected
"by artifices of one Sholland & profligate."

This is in unison with all his falsehoods
& hypocracy! Who but him has secretly, but
under professions of friendship

attempted to injure me, but I am well satisfied
The Creator has endowed him with plenty of phrenzied
the Colonel secretly, until his hy-
pocracy and duplicity was unveiled. When
I have I discarded an old friend, never a
man has more to duplicity & dishonorable conduct & secretly
slandering, can never succeed, and
I will expose him
and his secret conspirators, to
the full extent of the world, & to
you & to your family & the
let me hear how they soon
with his Education. Let
how you get on with your
business, you have my best wishes
& shall have my aid & assistance, or for
any means will permit - say to
your son Wash. him to return to me
as soon as he can attend to the business
I sent him on - believe me your
friend - judge overton is spending part.

Andrew Jackson

Wm J. C. McLamore Esqr

1. July. 1801

Dr Genl

I had thought I should see you & the Bost. to Day; but an anxiety to get away from this unpleasant & infected atmosphere, has induced me to stay, — arrange my affairs & be off as early as possible. Lie Fallows lie is such quick & rapid succession, that it is folly to endeavor to oppose them. When a member of the Cabinet can & does lie so terribly as Mr Dashon, what is to be expected from his Subalterns? It is too bad!! I send you his Speech, which does not contain one word of truth; & yet what can be done with such a blackguard? He claims exemption from Rules which govern gentlemen. He claims to say what he chooses, no matter whether true or false & denies all accountability, and flies from danger when it threatens. No man can punish him except he sends in himself as degraded & he is

317 I must be off — Leave the violence of the present

moment which almost deranges me; & when the present excitement shall be over how does a appeal to the good & sober sense of the community, that such wretches, as Brigham Green & Co, may be put down at their proper places —

Even the orator is attacked. And why? The speech of Brigham shows why. It spoil you; for he tells occasion to say that he is the relation of Judge Overton, who is slaying much you. Now W Brigham knew that judge O left Washington a Friday, a day before any conspiracies began. What a miserable fellow he is? How debased, & low mean. He will state instead that there was a conspiracy against his life; & clearly shows that all he ever was much him.

I take you with me to Mrs Lyttons & Lord Normanby's & Lady Palmerston's & speak not of him at all. I am now out of the way of these gentlemen. They cannot urge a visit to Miss Sharp they have done. I only desire that she'd no feeling, or suspicion of your part, you permit them to be able to do right to you; for that is their object & their purpose. I pray you therefore for political considerations, that your pity or attention to Mr Lytton but leave him to swallow in his own Miss Sharp's remarks or attention for you, or only serve to aid & give his consequence

I will abide here until you return & be ready when to depart

Ever Yours

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My kind regards to your Aunt who, I gladly learn is improving —

P. H. Cater

Re. Pinder

Thompson & Co.

1881

Private.

Washington, August 4 1831.

My dear Sir,

I have just received yours of the 19th ult. and, for the frankness and friendship which characterises the Communication of the information it Contains, I make you a tender of my thanks. It is proper (as I shall be frank in my Reply) to remark in reference to Mr Calhoun that he once so fully possessed my Confidence and friendship that, when I was installed as President, I Consulted him, as I did my Cabinet, on matters pertaining to my Office. It was but a short time after the formation of my Cabinet before I perceived the existence of a disposition on the part of certain Politicians, to drive Majr Eaton from it, and, when I considered that he was only induced to accept a station in it, by my earnest solicitations, I Could not regard, in a very favourable light, the attempt to force him from it, and therefore immediately checked them by giving the members of the Cabinet distinctly to understand that nothing Could induce me to seperate from Majr Eaton, and, as all had entered my Cabinet harmoniously, that any who Could not harmonise had better withdraw. His attempt would never, in my opinion, have been revived but for the fact of my having detected Mr. Calhoun in his Schemes of duplicity and intrigue, and the Conviction on the part of himself and friends: that Major Eaton would not aid in his elevation to the Presidency.

When about to organize my first Cabinet, I tendered the office of Secretary of War to my friend Judge White; but the situation of his family determined him to decline its acceptance. Knowing, as I did, the necessity of having some one near me in whom I knew I could, with safety, confide, I was induced to persuade Maj. Eaton the only capable man remaining, who had my entire confidence to accept it. The Conduct of three of my former Cabinet fully manifests the Correctness of my reflections and the propriety of my Course on this Subject. If the Correspondence between Mr. Calhoun and myself had resulted in its effect to produce the realization of "the hopes of the opposition" or the "apprehensions" of the democratic Party, the responsibility of it must have rested with others and not on me. It never could have occured, if Mr. Calhoun had not been secretly manoeuring to accomplish my destruction, while, as I have before intimated, he professed to entertain for me feeling of the strongest friendship. I was informed again and again that it was Mr. Calhoun, and not Mr. Crawford, who made the motion for my arrest & punishment in the Secret Cabinet Council. This assertion I could not believe; but, when I Received the assurances of its truth, coming from a

houses so near President Monroe, I became desirous of
seeing a Statement on the subject said to have been
prepared by Mr Crawford. I was well convinced that,
if the allegations in respect to Mr Calhoun's Conduct
were true, he had acted towards me with great du-
=plicity, and was therefore Capable of persueing, at
that time, the same line of Conduct. It is no part
of my disposition to harbour unpleasant suspicions
against one whom I regard my friend, and it is
painfull in the extream, when Circumstances Compell
me to entertain apprehensions of impropriety in the
Conduct of such an individual. You Can now
readily perceive the motives which induced me to
Solicit the perusal of Mr Crawford's Statement, and,
with my usual frankness, to submit it to Mr Calhoun.
The great surprise of which I was the subject,
when he acknowledged his guilt and added insult
to injury by insisting that I had transcended my
orders, Can more easily be imagined than expressed.
Mr Calhoun had, as right to act in the Cabinet
Concert, according to the dictates of his own judge=
=ment, but, so long as a single Spark of honor

animates my bosom, I Cannot Conceed to him the right
of acting diametrically opposite to his professions.
He knew that my orders were a Chart Blanch, and that
I, as he explained in a letter to Gov. Bibb, was authorized to Conduct the ~~Seminole~~ ~~Campaign as I might think best~~
~~He~~ He was in the full Confidence of Mr. Munroe, (and
must have known that Mr. J. Rhea had, in obedience
to the instructions of Mr. Munroe, informed me that
the President fully Concurred in the views expressed in
my Confidential letter of the 6th Jany. 1818, and which
Mr. Calhoun has published without my Consent. Aside
from the intimacy which existed between Mr. Munroe and
Mr. Calhoun, ~~he~~ knew the declaration of the latter
that he read and handed this letter to the President
with the remark that it was on the affairs of
Florida and required his attention (and answer. It,
however, happened that, for some Cause which you
may Conjecture, Mr. J. Rhea (then in Congress) was sent
to me to request that I would burn the Confidential
letter which he wrote to me, at the instance of Mr.
Monroe, in answer to mine of the 6th of Jany. 1818.
Not suspecting any improper designs on the part of
any

any one, and, believing that Mr. Munroe and Mr. Calhoun would, if it became necessary, state the Contents of this letter of Mr. Rhea which was written in pursuance of their wishes, I Consented to burn it, and accordingly did so, on my Return home. This promise was known to Mr. Calhoun, as I believe, and, he therefore presumed that, as the letter was destroyed, he Could now insist that I had transcended my orders, and that Could not perhaps establish the fact that I had ever rec'd a letter of that description. In this he has been mistaken as I have, in my Profession, indontravertable evidence of the fact. You may remember that I stated in the correspondence, in a reply to one of Mr. Calhoun's letters, that, when time would permit, and the documents were at hand, I would give an expose of this matter very different from the Colouring which he found it necessary to give it. This pledge I will, at a proper time, redeem. I entertain no fears as to the result. Could I any longer have Confidence in Mr. Calhoun after I was convinced of his deception, &c. I We hoped by the publication of his book, through the influence of his Agents Duff Green, Ingham, Branch & Berrien, to distract the Republican party, & prostrate me, and thus step into the Presidential Chair.

He could not brook the idea of my Re-election, and feared that Mr VanBuren should acquire too much popularity by his assiduous discharge of the duties confided to him: Hence Mr Calhoun's willingness to prevent, secretly, the confirmation of some of my nominations to the Senate, to defeat the passage of certain National measures which I recommended to Congress, and finally the effort to convince the people by these false tests that Mr VanBuren was an "intriguer" and deceive him From my Cabinet. You are pleased to remark that Mr Ingham was my original friend, my champion when champions were needed; and that he could not be forgotten. We are only entitled to merit and consideration for our actions when they are prompted by pure and correct motives. The whole career of Mr Ingham, Duff Green, &c., since my election, convinces me that they only supported me for the purpose of prostrating Adams and Clay and paving the way to the gratification of Mr Calhoun's restless ambition. I regret, as much as you can, that these men have proven themselves unworthy of my confidence. I think you are mistaken in supposing that the reorganization of my Cabinet will not secure

Concert of action and harmony in its Councils.
Under the impression that Messrs Lewis & Kendall are
the "adherents and partizans" of Mr VanBuren upon
suggest the propriety of their retirement from
Office in order to secure harmony. This is an
opinion, which, I have no doubt, you honestly
entertain; but the Conduct of these gentlemen, so
far as my observation enables me to determine, does
not authorize the Conclusion that they are or
have been the partizans of Mr. VanBuren. It is true
that charges of this description have been made against
them; but where and when has any proof been adduced
sufficient to sustain them? It is my fixed determination,
so far as I can, to prevent any interference in the
State elections or the "making of Presidents", on the part
of the Officers of the general government. There are
matters which belong exclusively to the people who
are sufficiently enlightened to make their own selection.
But while I act on this principle should it not be
unjust to remove Competent and faithfull Officers,
in whom I had Confidence, merely because they are
charged by their enemies with being the partizans of this or
that man? Which of my friends is it that is not charged in
the same manner?

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When I am convinced of an impropriety in the
Conduct of any Public Officer, I will, regardless of
Consequences, discharge my duty; but I Cannot Consent
to remove them on the ipse dixit of those
whose interest it is to misrepresent their Conduct.
I feel fully assured that you would not require
me to observe any other Course of Conduct than that
which I have prescribed to myself. It is Correct
in Principle and therefore must, as it doubtless does,
meet your approbation. In Conclusion I will
barely state that the "expose" of Ingham, Berrien, &
is of itself sufficient evidence to Convince the
minds of all unprejudiced men that they have
Combined together to injure me, and will not
hesitate to assent anything (however false it may
be) in order to accomplish their purpose. It
unfortunate that, when Conversing with these men
I had not always had with me an individual who
Could Correct their gross misrepresentations and
vile slanders. Truth must however eventually pre-
vail notwithstanding the diffiencultíes against which
She has often to struggle, and permit me to
assure you that Ingham is prostrate in his own
State & Becomes [illegible] the frowns of a good man.
Col Howard— Jno Scott

P.S. Since writing the above I have received a letter from Mr Ingham in which he requests me to give him an opportunity of explaining his conduct in relation to the Expose. I have answered that I have no objection to his doing so, but that I cannot consent to delay my communication to the Senate on account of it. A.J.

To John Boyle
Chief Clerk
Navy Department

Sir,

Relying upon your intelligence discretion and fidelity, you are by this letter, appointed Acting Secretary of the Navy, during the absence of the Honorable Levi Woodbury from the Seat of Government.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 10th day of ~~June~~ August 1831.

Andrew Jackson

Nashville, September 1st, 1831.

Dear General,

Your friends have succeeded well in Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, and certainly the result in Kentucky completely prostrated the claims of Mr. Clay. He will now be given up, and it is doubtful who the Baltimore convention will select. Certainly not Mr. Calhoun, his recent developements on nulification prostrated him completely. Judge McLane is surely not so short sighted as to permit his name to be used, and Mr. Webster must know that at present he has little or no strength out of New England. Upon the whole I see no reason to change the opinion which I formed six months ago, that when the election came on you would have no opposition.

In relation to the Vice-Presidency, we will be prepared to follow, not to lead. If old Pennsylvania selects a man we will give him our support.

Most sincerely,

Your friend

Wm. Carroll

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

Nashville. Sept 27th 1831

Dear Genral

Two days ago I received Major Eatons defence which you were so kind as to enclose to me; and I have read it with great attention. It is written with ability, and cannot fail to make a favorable impression on the mind of every unprejudiced reader. The conduct of Messrs Ingham, Berrien and Branch was certainly very censurable, and furnishes good evidence of the propriety of your organizing a new Cabinet. The defence has been read with deep interest by the members of the Legislature, and one of them told me to day that it had produced a strong sympathy in behalf of Major Eaton. Indeed it has this effect upon all who have read it. Even Calc Irwin speaks in high terms of it, and says that he would prefer Eaton for the Senate to Grundy. Grundy and E. St. Foster are rivals before the Legislature for the Senate. Each have their warm partizans, and both calculate upon success. My own opinion is that the election will not come on this session especially as we must have a called session to lay off the congressional District. A preamble and Resolutions have been introduced in the House of Representatives recapitulating and approving of the leading measures of your administration, and recommending you again as Chief Majistrate. They will pass without an opposing voice in either house.

The course of Duff Green in relation to your administration admonishes me to be cautious in confiding in professed friendships. He is a man in whose honor I never did confide.

Judge Overton has returned home in a bad state of health. From appearance I should not think that he will

not last long.

You know that I have been for some time of opinion that you would have no opposition at the next election. All the recent developments sustain that belief. Already it is seen that the representation in a majority of the States are for you, hence no good can result from multiplying the candidates to throw the decision upon the house of Representatives. Mr. Clay cannot get one half of the western votes, and surely he has no chance elsewhere except in New England. It therefore seems to me that as the election approaches, all opposition will be withdrawn. Harmony and Union among your friends at the approaching session will accomplish much in your behalf.

As I have nothing of interest to communicate I will only add the assurance of the regard, with which,

I am, most sincerely

Your friend

Wm Carroll

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson,
Pres.t of the U. States,
Washington City.

Private

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His Excellency
Andrew Jackson,
Pres.t of the United States,
Washington City.

Oct. 15th 1831.

Thomas left in my possession a Negro
Cotton belonging to the Western District of Tennessee, now
deceased, were after due notice
Distributory
Commissioners after ascertaining
Commissioners, advertised for public
sale at the Fountain of Health in
Davidson County State of Tennessee on
the 20th of August 1831. and on that day
sold, and the proceeds of the sale consisting
of notes payable Twelve months after
date of sale deposited in the hands of
Andrew J Donelson Esq. for collection.

There were three notes taken - one for
the Baymare bought by Hockley Donelson

one for his colt brought by Col. Joseph Talbot, and one for the cornel mare and her sucking colt brought by Stephen Lankford.

The whole amount of these notes is three Hundred and fifty five dollars.

These mares were placed in my posession to breed from on the half shares, and the colts that are here exposed to sale are those which were allotted to the state of N. Carolina according to a division and valuation made by Col Charles Love, Wm R. W. Hill of Nashville Tennessee, agreeably to the appointment of the undersigned and Spencer D. Cotter of N. Carolina

Andrew Jackson

The Pamphlets
Statements of the
Sale of the Cotton
Mills —

1831

Franklin, 5th Nov. 1831.

My dear Sir,

This morning I received your letter of the 23d Octo. One also from Maj. Lewis. I gladly learn by them, that your health is again restored. Yours is a place of such anxious toil, that every thing of good health is necessary to enable you to get on. The arrival of that time, when with prie pro[redacted]ity you can retire from its perplexities and its cares, will be one of pleasure. Your own Hermitage, and its solitude abstracted from even what newspapers say, will open new and happier scenes. For myself I feel like a new man in the little sphere, where now I am placed. I posess a quiet, which belongs not to office. I rest, and am happy, and rising at morn feel, that, standing in the ambitious way of no one, and hence not an object for their envy, and destruction, I have the feelings of a new and regenerated being. I can and do pity those who can seek after office, and power, and place, thro the bye-ways and meanness which aspirants resort to. The highest goal of their ambition, even when attained will but place them on a bed of thorns, hosanned to by those who obtain their favor and patronage, but detested and abused by those who fail to enter [?] successfully for the loaves and fishes of Office.

I am very truly yours,

J. H. Eaton.

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Presdt U. S.

Nashville, Decr. 26 1831.

My dear Sir,

I have read all the reports from the Departments. That of the Secretary of the Treasury is an able document and highly interesting to the country. The one from the Department of War is written with great elegance and shews that the author is thoroughly acquainted with the duties committed to his charge. I am equally as well pleased with the report of the Secretary of the Navy. It is a plain practicable business paper which can be easily understood by almost every man in the community.

We expect to hear from the Baltimore convention in a very few days what has been done. So many interests were to be represented there, that I think it entirely probable no selection will be made unanimously and of course that you will, as I have said before for the last twelve months, be without opposition at the election. Indeed I cannot now see what the opposition can take hold of. The country is prosperous, and happy, and difficulties with foreign nations, which have long existed, have been favorably and amicably settled, what good then it may fairly be asked by every one who loves repose, can result from a change in the Administration?

I am dr Sir

Sincerely your friend

Wm Carroll

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Presdt. U.S.
Washington City.

To the Senate of the United States.

The journals of the Senate of the 22.d of last
1831. Having informed the President of the
U. States that the nomination of Samuel
Swinton as register of the Land Office
at Fremont Louisiana was rejected by the
Senate, the President has transmitted by his
Secretary, the resolutions presented by him
Secretary to the Senate on the day
of 1831 and the resolution offered by
Mr Poindexter and passed on the third
day of February 1831, formally stating that
the Senate and therein requesting the President
upon said resolution to withdraw the said
because he did not reside within the State
to an office which belongs to the United States
of this purport. The President considers
in per any thereof what the tenor of these resolutions
he knows the Senate, yet as they, however,
and having claims on the Government
for important services, yet as they
in the State now, for prompt
for the State of Mississippi, for
movement (the cause of the failure of the
who framed the Treaty that State from
to protect Indians when the
=ble environ of the Indians when
was destroyed, & many of her citizens
butchered by the ruthless hands of the
murdering savages. Therefore the
331 President could not draw the inference

that the resolutions as amended, and
passed on the 3d of February 1831 speaks
the course of his reflection because
he was not a resident Citizen of the
State of Mississippi at the time
of his appointment - Believing
this to be the cause, the President cannot
but see in the offered resolutions, by Mr
Poindexter ~~the~~ as amended and passed
~~resolutions~~, a direct attempt in 22 -
members of the Senate (a majority of
its whole number) to alter the con-
=stitution of the United States, by "an
=stretching his constitutional power
of appointing from the great
body of the people, as pointed out
by the 2d Section of 2d Art.
of the Constitution - This being the
view that he is compelled to take
he cannot but believe
of this assumed power of the Senate
there is no alternative left the
Executive but to resist this open
naked encroachment on his appointing power
violation of his constitutional
rights - submission to it would be
a dereliction of duty, as well as
treachery to his constituents, who has
made him the trust with them guardian

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of the constitution, and on entering on
his office, he has to take a solemn
oath to preserve & support
of this resolution & those offered by him
pondered upon which all are loved
(here insert them) what is the
language of the constitution (here
insert it) Is not there a direct attempt
made by a majority of the senate
to amend the constitution, by a
majority setting
resolution to coerce the
president to submit his choice
to their
to such destructive they
think proper to preserve the
Thus
to be found in them
Pomeroy cannot deny that this
was the object of his resolution
& the Executive is obliged, as such
to view it, as an usurpation
an attempt of a majority of the
senate to alter the constitution
by a positive violation of that
instrument. If there
any necessity for this assumption
of power & encroachment on the
constitutional powers of the Exe-
cutive - &c

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the Executive in any instance
nominated a single individual for office within the State
of Tennessee but one and that
one was Col Blackley. D. Hays in the
an interview with Judge Ellis
Mr Poindexter & Genl Hendon,
during the whole presentation
of that State Mr Poindexters
acquiescence to the proposed
nomination in the presence
of Judge Grundy & I say subsequent
thereto any thing of opposition
to the proposed nomination
of Col Hays until after this
nomination went to the
Senate. Thus it was, that Mr. P.
(or others from the record) offer
ed the before recited resolutions,
with a view to [illegible] the President to withdraw
the nomination and that
Mr Grundy & Genl Hendon
of Tennessee the Executive

os must be referred to
with a view to encroach upon the
positive constitutional rights of the
Executive, has the Executive had been
made a nomination of any citizen out
of the State [illegible] to office
[illegible] before
[illegible] could not be of a hostile character to the President
in discharge of his constitutional duties
to continue to do what he had been in
the habit of performing before? Can the death
of Col Hayne occasioned, which the
Executive viewed as one proper by
which to test whether the Senate
would, by the adoption of the resolution
intended to controle the Executive
in the free exercise of this constitu-
tional discharge of
the duties of power by which they he
was invested? Is this a proper Executive
was selected for this of honourable
the high classes for his meritorious
in the late war
services he had classes upon the
State of Mississippi, as one of the
brave & patriotic volunteers, the Louisiana,
who fled before the relentless devastation by
threatened by havoc & devastation by
an overwhelming Indian force & threatened to
had destroyed Florida

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amount the whole State and continued
to the end of the war, and who bravely
fought at the battles on the 8th of January
fourteen, & the last others who only
to undermine the constitutional
Whose loyalty should
the to keep themselves to the Horsfield
This is the character & services of the
man rejected under the resolution
of Mr Saunders adopted by the a
majority of the Senate to attend the
Constitutional curtail the oppon-
=tunity power of the Executive
Thus we see the President is
compelled to take of these resolutions
from the history of the case he is compelled
the Executive to withhold from memora
=bers individual resident citizens of
the privilege of appointment so long as
to fill Office of the resolution offended by Mr Saunders
the resolution proposed by a majority of the
Senate, & adopted by the act Should acquies=
denote or by the act Should acquies=
=ence in what he believes an act of
usurpation a violation of the constitu=
=tion. The President regrets that the reso=
=lution, offered by
Mr Saunders compels him from a sense of duty to adopt
repeat the this course, as it is both contrary to his

as well as his wrongs

Judges to withhold from the nomination
to any office unworthy that shall state a citizen
of the people, who may be presented
who is fit & competent - But to this office
the Executive is compelled to declare
so long as said resolution remains
unrescinded on the Journals of the
he cannot conscientiously [illegible] to fill it.
denotes, the Executive duty
=note a citizen of said State therefore
that the duties may be forthfully
Discharged, The President nordenotes
of Alabama who
he vouches to be honest fit & capable
& whose claims upon his country
services in the days of trial and of
battle, in the late Indian & British
war.

This nomination is made, that the Sen=
=ate upon it may be with open
doors, that the constitutional power
of the Executive
to the people freely & openly discussed
may
that objections of such character
may be fully known to the nation
and not with closed doors, where
attacks can be made, doctrines
advanced & unfounded charges by
some members, of a grade against
the executive, in secret, unto
them not the open day, and confer

Bac. ab.
Act. 6. 67.
57.

If the party who distrains comes
the distress into any house, park, castle
or other place of strength refuses to
suffer them to be replevied, the Sheriff
may take the posse comitatus, and
on request and refusal may break open
such house, castle &c & make deliverance.

If the Sheriff return, that the beasts are
impounded in a pound among Savages, or
in a castle &c he shall be amerced, &
another writ of replevin shall be awarded,
for he ought to have taken the posse
comitatus, for this was a default.

6 Bacons Abmt.
p. 169.
Dalton Sheriff
355. —

In a replevin, if the Sheriff return
that the cattle are in a fort or castle, so
as he cannot make deliverance, he shall
be amerced.

In S. C. the process will be against Repl
& Covp — & no actions hereby will be
necessary. —

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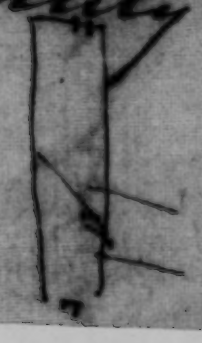
Sheriff's duty

in

case of, in Replevin.

Replevin

Sheriff's duty -



Ac. 1852.

Genl. Andrew Jackson - President U.S.

To H Hunt.

For Medecal attendance in consultations with Dr. Sim in Septr 1831 - - ——— } $25

Janry 1832 Recd payment in full

H Hunt

Washington

January 4th. 1832

Gentlemen:

I have received your note
of the 2d. instant tendering me
an invitation, in behalf of the
Democratic Hickory Club No. 1, to
unite with them in
the celebration ~~which they propose to~~
~~give of~~ the next 8th. of January.

I beg you to be assured that
I highly appreciate the favorable
sentiments in regard to my services
and character of which you are the
organ on this occasion; and that in

declining an acceptance of your

kind invitation I am ~~but~~ enduring an
obedience to those claims of patriotism
and duty which it is the object of
your association to celebrate.

Andrew Jackson

Franklin Jany 5th 1832

dear Genl —

Returning home from the Indian country, I found your letter, (private) — I had intended & expected to have answered it earlier, but waited a little, knowing that at the commencement of the Session, your time would be greatly employed

You ask my opinion upon a subject presented by you, to which I shall not here repeat; 1st because it is a subject that ought not to be discussed in a letter, in times so treacherous as the present are, and 2dly because there are reasons which can not be well detailed in an written communication. At present my opinion is adverse to the suggestion you have made; but as I may probably see you during the Summer it will be time enough to offer you my reasons. Such as I should present, would be entirely personal as to yourself — to your own fame & future history before the Country. I omit now to suggest to you the propriety of forbearing to speak upon the subject, for the present; it will be time enough to conclude, when the period arrives, at which all the circumstances and all the reasons can be considered of. This is as much as I can say. The subject of your letter you will recollect enchant my here adverting to it in detail, which care & caution tells me not to do. When I see you, it will be answered, to converse on this & other matters

The general approval, & high commendation every where given to your Message, & to your measures must be gratifying to you. They are generally admitted, that the pretending opposition is mere pretence. Such I know it to be. The voice of a few Newspaper politicians, does not reach the people

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official tone of it, & one which while it required all your energies could not fail to bring deep mortification, because much, results for those who pretended to be friends, when in reality they were foes at heart; & foes in practices. I have suffered much, yet great or that suffering has been, I feel a secret joy at my persecutions, for had they not existed, & gone on as they did, and terminated as they did, you had been ruined, by your hearing the mask of friendship.

It is unnatural whether or not Pinckney & Ingham have been in y^r Cabinet. Either of the one or of whose shoes might have been there, who would have been moved by the same policy. Hamilton of S. Carolina you know, was one whom it was desired might be in your councils; & what he is, his letters fully. He & others, now, not then, of Spain, would have been prefer- ences over you; & let present appearances answer, what would would have been the consequences of such a continued association.

The Lord has ever been kind to you. Let what may be said of the honesty, the good & bad qualities of your first Cabinet, it is indeed fortunate that it was formed; & that it was

more a part of it, to shield you; for so, circumstances & the designs of your enemies made it to turn out, contrary most certainly to any wish or design of mine. But so it has turned out; & it has been fortunate for you, altho a friend has suffered. Had it not been, that unfortunately for my own quiet) you placed in your Cabinet, you might have found out either to have been the author; & they, controlled by their feelings, views and interests, might also have been with you, noting down every in- cautious remark, made by you, to be told to the world at their convenience & leisure

But these subjects, now gone by, are fully known to you, and I need not remind you of them. I can only say, that to which I believe every sincere friend you have is agreed, that a fortunate, most fortunate circumstance of your administration was the getting clear of your first Cabinet. Under it, you could have had — & would have had no peace, — no security. Now as I hope, & believe, you have all gentlemen; before, you had two Knaves; & one Fool; & strange to tell he, of all, remains, one of the law-givers of the Country. I am charged as the person who broke up your Cabinet. Branch and the opposition print have said so, & much has been the abuse pendent on the assertion: I smile not regret it. Altho not entitled to any such honor, the vanity felt, & the pleasure derived from such high commendation, would endure me to take to myself, even this undeserved honorable commendation.

Amidst the, all this post war of elements, I find Mr Berrien is still your friend. His Georgia dinner speech astonishing seem this, & think more of him than ever I did. Like Londenum, a little hypocracy may sometimes do very well — too much kills. The Bolstick & offener destroys the [illegible] given when him, to whom it is offered — truly yours

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J. M. Eaton

July 6th, 1832

My Dr Sir

I have requested Major Donelson to hand you this Letter with the inclosed from Mr Calhoun of the 30th of April 1828, in which he refers me to you for the name of the individual who ~~gave~~ communicated to him the information that Mr Monroe's confidential letter to him ~~was~~ contained a charge that Mr Crawford had ~~improperly~~ improperly solicited ~~the~~ an unjust decision in ~~certain~~ land claims. As ~~I have~~ several plats, ~~have~~ ~~caused~~ ~~to be~~ ~~suspended~~ and withheld from those who ~~may be implicated~~, were really concerned, and believing as I do, that it was ~~the~~ the very man who handed the letter to me, and who ~~had caused~~ ~~from~~ the ~~letter~~ ~~to be delivered~~ to me, that letter ~~was delivered~~ to me by the author Gentleman who first handed me the copy of that letter, I believe that this was done by the consent, or knowledge of Mr Calhoun, I ~~have~~ ~~thought~~ it now necessary that I should avail myself of the liberty given by Mr Calhoun to ask you for the name of the Gentleman who gave the information. will you therefore, on the back of Mr Calhouns letter, or in some other manner you think proper, in writing, indicate the name of the informer. I am very respectfully

Your friend

A. J.

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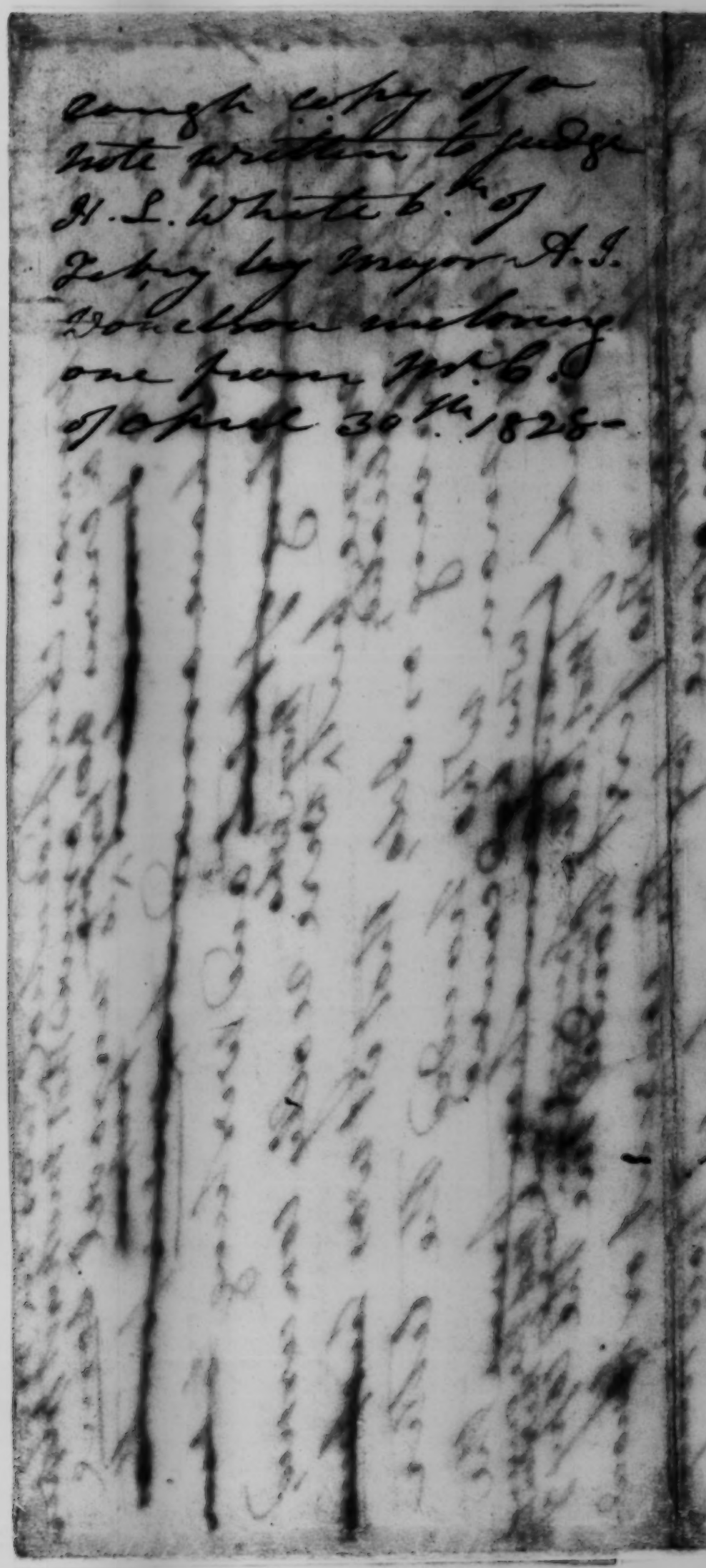
Copy of
Note presented to Judge
H. L. White by
Petry by Mayor A. J.
Donelson enclosing
one from Jno. C.
Calhoun 30th 1828-

On the second journal of the Senate handed me by the Clerk, I perceive a proposition, made by a Senator from Ohio, Mr Ewing, to inquire into the moral character of the Agent employed by me to negotiate treaties with the several bands of Indians residing within that State, connected with an inquiry into the fairness of the negotiations and the genuineness of the treaties presented to the Senate.

Every member of the Senate has an undoubted right to suggest an inquiry into any fact connected with the negotiation of a treaty which goes to make it void, or which goes to make it voidable, as well as whether it be "truly engrossed." So much of the resolution of the Senator from Ohio, therefore, as relates to these points, is within the legitimate power of the Senate. It certainly seems extraordinary, that in the absence of even a whisper of complaint loud enough to be heard out of the recesses of the Senate, a Senator from Ohio should propose to go in pursuit of evidence to produce the rejection of arrangements so important to the interests and welfare of the whole country. But this consideration does not impair his right to pursue an extraordinary course proposing the inquiry. I am not permitted to suppose, that the rejection of the treaties is the only or indeed the principal object of the Senator from Ohio. He proposes first to inquire into "whether the Agent employed by the Executive to negotiate the treaties, was a man in whose known probity and moral worth, the nation has a sufficient guarantee that injustice has not been done to the Indians or improvidence practised upon them by him in those negotiations" &c.

Mr. Gardner, the Agent referred to, is not before the Senate. His character, whatever it may be, does not in the slightest degree affect the validity of the treaties. Were he the most abandoned wretch on earth, still the treaties may have been fairly negotiated and how-

ectly engrossed. If, therefore, it were conclusively proved that he is a plead man, that fact would in no manner affect the validity of the treaties or enlighten the Senate in relation to their duties. ~~No man knows this better than the Senator from Ohio.~~

This resolution is not, therefore, intended as a means of gaining information affecting the validity of the treaties. Its only possible effect will be, to engage a committee of the Senate in investigating the moral character of a private citizen, to gratify private curiosity or a worse feeling; or it will stand on the journals of the without further action, a perpetual memorial implicating his acts and his fame. ~~as well as his fame.~~ I cannot believe the Senate will be induced by any consideration, to enter into an investigation of the "moral probity and moral worth" of any of their fellow citizens who are not in nomination for office. It is surely enough, that the private characters of citizens should be handled without reserve or remorse when they are before the Senate as candidates for some appointment. The Senate will not drag in others who are asking nothing at their hands, and employ their secret committees and agents, to hunt through society for charges to destroy their reputation and cover them with infamy. When this shall be, it will be time to hunt open the doors of the conclave and let in the light. It will be time for the people to demand, why a body whom they have created to aid in promoting the public good demands, by various measures which have converted themselves into an Inquisition over the private character of men the Spanish, intent only on the destruction of whom they hate or whom they fear. When this period arrives, I apprise it must, I hope the executive may not render himself an accomplice

to the injustice by concealing it from the people.
The character of the proposed inquiry forbids the idea that
it will be countenanced by the Senate. But the
resolution is em-
bodied in the Journal and there it will stand. If not com-
bated, it may operate as an everlasting stigma upon
Mr. Gardner and those who appointed him. So much of
it as was intended to recal me, is wholly disregarded.
But Mr. Gardner is otherwise situated. He is a poor
man, undistinguished, and surrounded with a large and
peculiarly helpless family. He has been once nominated
for an office and rejected. Producing additional testi-
monials of character and ability, he was employed on
a confidential service by the Treasury Department,
which he performed with distinguished ability. He was
then employed as an Agent to negotiate treaties with
the Indian bands living within the State of Ohio,
and has acquitted himself with great honor. On all
hands and by all parties, the treaties have been pro-
nounced highly generous to the Indians, just to the
State of Ohio which required this service from the
general government, and beneficial to the nation. Not
a suspicion of impropriety and not a whisper of dissat-
isfaction, had ever been heard of by the Executive, prior
to the reception of this resolution. How is the man
rewarded who has thus labored for his country with signa-
lier ability and brilliant success? By another stab in
the dark. No integrity, no splendid service
can screen him. Nought not before the Senate and
asking nothing at their hands, a committee is asked for,
to investigate his private character, to hunt up
his foibles, to embody his errors, to vilify his
rising reputation and cover him with infamy.

Or at least, he must stand stigmatized on the Journals of the Senate as a man worthless and abandoned, whom the Executive has employed to cheat the Indians out of their homes by deceptions, frauds and forgeries. This attack is not made in open day where men are responsible to the injured party and to their country; but in secret night, beneath a veil of unknown concealment which no mere citizen may be able to penetrate.

It is I who have unwittingly exposed Mr Gardner to this attack. I see the dagger; but he does not. Conscious, I verily believe, of having rendered an essential service to his country and particularly to the state of Ohio, neither asking nor expecting any thing from the Senate, he reposes in the bosom of his family at the distance of many hundred miles, least of all things expecting that his services are to be rewarded by charges of entire depravity of character, deception, fraud made by a citizen of the state he has served and and forgery, entered in perpetual testimony upon the Journals of the Senate. It is therefore as a duty to the man whom I have exposed to unmask danger. that I make this communication, & send certain testimonials to Mr Gardner "probity and moral worth" signed by many respectable citizens of Ohio, of both political parties, especially in those places where he has resided. These papers, together with this communication, I request may be entered upon the Journals, as an antidote to the charges which have already been admitted.

Let not this communication be misunderstood. The Executive acknowledges no responsibility to the Senate for the moral or religious character of the Agents he employs. For the acts of those Agents he is responsible only through an impeachment by the House of Representatives. Were the resolution for an inquiry into the moral character

of Mr. Gardner finally passed, and were he called on by the committee or by the Senate, he would not be bound to answer. If there be any who object to the time of this communication, let them reflect that its object, and its only object, is to repair a wrong already done to an agent of the Executive, and not to inform the Senate. No obligation to make it would not have been at all strengthened by the adoption, or weakened by the rejection. ~~of the proposed resolution~~

~~time.~~

Nashville, Feby 20th 1832.

My dear General:

I was in the Post Office late on Saturday evening, when I recd. your letter of the 4th inst. and had only time before the mail closed to acknowledge its receipt & promise a more full reply subsequently.

Four years ago I first became acquainted with Mr. Van Buren and as we travelled several days together without much interruption by company, I had a favorable opportunity of forming an opinion of his real character. Contrary to what I had previously heard of him, he was frank, open, and liberal in his sentiments on public affairs, and possessing a vast fund of useful information on political matters. I then determined that unless some great change should take place, I would at any future period contribute my humble mite, to elevate him to any office within the gift of the American people. That determination so far from having undergone any unfavorable change, has been strengthend by recent events.

Although the Senate appeared to manifest great reluctance in acting upon the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, yet I did not think it possible that it was seriously intended to reject it and for an obvious reason, it was admitted that he was eminently qualified for the station, and that there was no defect of moral character. What excuse then could they give to the American people for disregarding the courtesy which has always been extended to the Executive by confirming his appointments, except where the most satisfactory reason's existed. Why the instructions to Mr. Wm. McLane? Yes the instructions, which they had seen eighteen months before without ever raising a murmer of disapprobation. But there was one other ground upon which I thought that the opposition would not reject Mr. Van Buren's nomination. They consider him a skilfull politician, able to concert plans, to promote his own views, and to disconcert those of his enemies. It seemed to me then, that on the score of policy they would consent to his remaining in England.

But I have been mistaken. They have rejected him, and thereby placed him in an attitude before the American people, which cannot be shaken. Two men know him now, to one, that knew him sixty days ago, and it is in the very nature of things that he will be almost unanimously supported by the Jackson party. So far as Tennessee is concerned, we shall scarcely have a struggle for the Vice Presidency, and our efforts must be directed so as to produce effect in the adjoining States. Measures will be immediately taken throughout the State for the appointment of Delegates to attend the convention at Baltimore in May next. You have doubtless seen the Whig and Banner. It has taken very decided grounds in favor of Van Buren and will continue to do so. The other papers in the state I have no doubt will soon be induced to take the same course. The friends of Mr. Calhoun have all disappeared in the last ten days, and the watch word with the old and the young is Van Buren forever!

I have had a long conversation today with E. N. Foster, who declared for Van Buren the moment he heard of his rejection, and has written a number of letters to different parts of the state for the purpose of setting the ball in motion. He says that he has nailed his flag to the Dutchmans mast & will sink or swim with him.

There is one circumstance in relation to the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, which struck me with peculiar force, as an evidence of preconcerted arrangement on the part of the opposition. I mean the fact that all their speaches were immediately published. This was doubtless intended to produce an effect on the public mind before the speaches on the other side could be got out.

I will only again repeat that you may rely with the utmost confidence on my advancing by every honorable means in my power the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the

Vice Presidency; and if at any time you believe that I can render you any service, I beg you to command me, and you will not find me wanting. I trust that it is not necessary to say that I shall never forget the sacredness which is due to private correspondence, more especially that which comes from the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

It is not often that I make an apology for the imperfections of my letter's. Those that you may find in this one, you will ascribe to two of your beautiful female friends who have amused me greatly with their prattle while I have been writing.

Mr. McLemore is not at home. On his return, I shall see him and he will no doubt enter fully with your views. With assurances of my best wishes for your success and happiness.

I am, dear Sir

Most Sincerely

Your friend

Wm Carroll

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Washington City

N.B. Since writing the following, I have received the Whig & Banner, which I enclose that you may be apprised of the tone of that paper.

W. C.

March 21st 1832.

Dear Sir,

I am informed that the
non confirmation of Judge
Smith of Florida has occasion
some remarks of abuse even
=handed to me, and also the
non confirmation of Judge
Pete & others in which regard
the virtues of those judges has
been the subject of great encomium
=iums in the Senate. The offi=
=cers on file in the House
of Representatives, with
the memorial for their con
=firmation, will show
such charges of tyranny & oppression
sufficient to disqualify any
one from a seat on the
bench, and this account in
the Treasury Dept. for fees
in adjudicating land titles
in Florida shows dishonesty
and that he is unworthy to be
trusted where the public
interest is concerned. He is

true that articles of impeach-
=ment were not presented against
him—it was delayed to await
the result of public opinion.
That which recommended an
inquest, when the
chairman of the committee
on the judiciary observed
to me, that at this useless, or
unpleasant moments were not
even a accessory but the
facts charged one of the deepest
die of oppression, sufficient
to disqualify him as a judge—
he was then a robust positive
man in politics, & among the
last men that I would
accommodate as a judge
Judge Doty has been charged
with setting in a cause, where
he was interested in the land,
this is proven by the Judges
own of the Deeds his own ac-
knowledgement, & many
other facts that are sufficient
in my mind to disqualify
him as a judge. The other two are

objected to
citizens
=ment
Governo
or all of
ever no
The proo
be furn
have su
The chara
had at th
course o
friends
times
among
that they
of corrupt
There
a court
that judg
found g
cords a
350 In hosti
judge
Grundy &

[illegible] I am persuaded
[illegible] objected to
[illegible] by the
[illegible] when the
[illegible] the committee
[illegible] observed
[illegible] was useless, as
[illegible] they were not
[illegible] but the
[illegible] of the Depart
[illegible] as objec-
[illegible] what poste-
[illegible] I would
[illegible] judge
[illegible] knowledge
[illegible] cause, there
[illegible] in the land,
[illegible] the Judge
[illegible] his own ac-
[illegible] I know
[illegible] sufficient
[illegible] disqualify
[illegible] two are

objected to by all the respectable
Citizens, I changed with the two
Telfairs, and I voted
to be unworthy of confidence
= except by Govr Troup and
Governor Porter. neither,
or all of whom will I
ever nominate for Judges.
The proof if necessary can
be furnished. I should not
have interfered with the
Choctaws if these men
had not have been the
course adopted by their
friends as the Senate, three
times were out & it was
enough for me to know
that they were unworthy
of confidence.

There is the proceedings of
a court martial that these
that judge Smith has been
found guilty of shooting at
cords & sentencing his Soldiers

350 In haste yr friend

Andrew Jackson

Judge
Grundy &

Rec'd March 24

Gen. Gaines

Mar 21 1832

Mr. Blair. The 6th Section of the first arti-
-cle of the Constitution provides that "the
Senators and Representatives shall receive
a compensation for their services, to be
ascertained by Law, and paid out of the
Treasury of the United States. They shall
in all cases, except Treason, Felony, and
breach of the peace, be privileged from
arrest during their attendance at
their respective houses, and in going
to & returning from the same; and
for any Speech or Debate in either
House, they shall not be questioned
in any other place. Now I would
respectfully suggest, that from
this provision of the Constitution
it is evident that Congress has no
power but what is delegated by
the Constitution, except for a Judi-
-cial purpose. Which proves from the
principle of the case, to preserve order
& decency of the House, & to prevent pro-
-ceedings that the public business may be pro-
-perly & duly conducted. Now the question
I ask the question, has a member

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of Congress ought to abandon his wis-
-dom and Patriotism to pursue measures, pronounced
hostile to the Character of
a private citizen for the sole object
of Hamstringing him, & detaching Des-
-potism upon him & his posterity
privileged from all responsibility
for this conduct, & dishonorable Mo-
-dern- I think not- and so long
as such Disorder & unconstitutio-
-nal procedure is permitted by
Congress the disorderly conduct of
such members will pervert the
true & constitutional power
of the house by the
Citizens of
the Country who are pursuing their
business & occupations & over whom
Congress has no power to legislate
or unwisely the disorderly men
-bers thus abusing their power &
this trust & disgracing the body of
which he is a member- Therefore it
seems Gentlemen who by the consti-
-tutional provisions of the
-tution are

Ford 852

Character Jails. Have a Legislature to
be sworn that none of its members
violate their duty by becoming
the Slaveholders of future Legislatures
for politics sake. When any
does, that they expell them. Unless
we do not remember them, will there
members who forget right to do
and respect for themselves
the body to which they belong.
suppose that these des=
members will be exempt
from the same fate. If there
is only a drop left in the
Legislature the only way to prevent
the moral effect that he should
be void of all sense of justice and
propriety. Let the Executive of every
State in the present Republic be
invested by the Constitution
carefully turned to and respectable
to our Delegates to Congress. Have seats
not such members. Have the character
of Legislatures have been degraded into
a state in the Senate of Virginia
The Senate of Virginia

Sure
the Destruction of Brethren & Slaves
& such who offer Prayers
answers ye Christians, who look
upon Daughters, does not Such
practices as these deserve to be
punished, & exposed & Hearstones
me thinks there must be one
who votes female shorsetheif
has a mistress or Daughter
I will response on the offen
here and I should see the
House of Representatives were ready
the power of the judiciary Authe
a Clause of rights secured to the
by a trial by jury and observed
this liberty by a usurped power
Quaker principle without
one proofs of Loud- Where is the
land that authorises the Master to
have a property to a Negro
for a master to battery where is
the Law to authorise congress
to form themselves into a jur
to try the fact & who gave the
fault- Book of the cons
whom the rights secured to the cit
before your others not to commit for
except those within the verge of your
Hall when [illegible] & your deliberations

Hermitage 16. april 1832

Dear Gerd.

Mr. Overton & the Judge; myself & wife are now at your residence, where we come to Day. Here you present days of ancient hospitality & happiness enjoyed under your roof would more forcibly arise. Mr Steel however, has extended to us every politeness, & after longing with him this night, we shall again return. Betty Hanna, & the old lady Coutts smiling Domestics were quite rejoiced to see us, gave us a hearty & friendly reception, & spoke with great pleasure of the time when Master would again be with them. Old Sampson the Gardiner enquired anxiously, when you ought be back next time, because then you would come home. It was pleasurable to be thus recollected, & kindly cherished by old & faithful servants.

Mr. Steel has every thing in fine order. Not one out of Farmers have yet attempted to plant their Cotton, so backward has been the season. He has half completed his — Corn is up, & the whole will be finished during the present week. His corn is mostly planted; & every thing I repeat is seemingly in fine order-

Steel informed us on our arrival that he had yesterday forwarded three race horses with three Race riders, to the City. It rained shortly, after they started very hard, which continued thro the day, so that they could not have travelled far — the streams are swollen, & hence is it fair to conclude that they cannot be more than 25 miles off. The Judge & myself have consulted upon the subject, and have come to the conclusion to start Andrew Hutchins off in the morning to bring them back We are the more encouraged to this unauthorised course, because on examining your letters to Steel we are not able to find any positive direction or order that they shall be sent. Here seems to be discretion given, provided on trial they shall be found capable to compete with the best horses. Enquired of Steel at
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what time, & he answered, that the Gelding was the best, but

that neither had performed under such circumstances. The reluctance of the Keeper to return to his old haunts is no doubt the reason why he has taken them on —

I feel glad that you mules agree, there are no two men in the County, who holds your interest, happiness & well being in higher consideration than Judge Overton & myself; & to them, let our actions in this matter be ascribed, if there be in it, any thing wrong. From here to the City, thro every town those racers past would be known, they were general spectators here; & every gossip mouth & news paper would proclaim it. On reaching Nashville & on. 10.000 letters would crowd the mail to every State declaring the fact, & asserting you again to be upon the track. Judge you of the effect & the opinion effect. It would not do to say that they were mere strangers for your own relations here would entitle to the contrary; & if they indeed should be said, the odium, the having under your roof would be cast upon you. When every finger is pointed with detraction, it is not merely that a public man should do, what he may feel not to be wrong; but he must do that, which cannot be even surmised to be wrong; for in worse, or more degenerate times, than ours ever did live. If therefore in any thing we have erred, do us the justice & the kindness to believe, that our intentions towards you, are of the purest kind

It is too late for those horses to run during this Spring — they must be somewhat acclimated, & hence cannot act until Fall. Twenty two or three days then, the time on which you can again be heard from by Mr. Slack cannot be very material. But when you shall come to look over the whole ground, & examine it well, the Judge & myself feel confident that you will not order it on, but let them be trained the Fall race, & if they can promise, then let Mr. Donelson, if he will, bring them on in the Fall, & run them in the Spring; but not now.

We have assumed a liberty, perhaps an inexcusable one, but our motives are so satisfactory to ourselves, that we indulge a hope, they will be approved, when you shall fully weigh them.

Yrs

A. J. Carroll

In a few days W. Morris will commence laying the foundation of the tomb of your dear wife. Every thing is ready in readiness. Tom finds desires a different, & better inscription to be made upon it. I will see Mr Morrison, and ascertain, if any engraved tablet is designed to be made of it, & will prepare & send to you or for your approval. With me, upon morning so tender a subject.- your fortitude will bear, and your generous nature excuse. When I survey things as they now are, and contrast them with the many happy days that have glided over your once blest mansion, the uncertainty of all things, & the folly of feeling deep and anxious concern about the fleeting affairs of this world are forcibly brought into recollection. I would, that you were here, on the peaceful shades of your own Hermitage, free from the fretful strife, & presence of men, who to attain their own ignoble purposes would move heaven and Earth if they could, and mangle & destroy all who stood between their and their purpose.

The storm looks fine indeed - the whole aroganes are good, and they look remarkably virtuous

Going thro So Ca - & I think give trouble at this time, amidst the strife - contest, & angry feeling that prevails might it not be well to postpone your visit? Think of this, for it is a matter worthy of serious thought

With very sincere regard

F. A Eaton

My dear Jemmie

You will perceive by my husbands letter that I am at the peaceful & hospitable Hermitage; would to Heaven you were here with us, for I do believe you would be more happy; & when years shall roll round, & you shall again see the Cincinnatties of the West, you will see how devoted I am in my attachment towards you. When the splendor of the Presidents house shall be done with, then will you be better able to tell, who are your real friends; & I do & can say with truth none will you find more sincere than my dear husband & myself. As for Mr Eaton your interest & welfare is I do believe more with Him than His own or any other on earth; but I trust you are too well acquainted with Him to require any declaration

from either of us—

Thank ten Lees but a few hours, of the first thing after I took off my bonnet, was to visit the Tomb of your departed Sister, my dear friend I must not say to you how glad would I have been to have met her Lee in person, but when I looked at the silent Tomb of reflected, how glad I was in the knowledge, that she was enjoying the smiles of Heaven, where tears of sorrow could no more assail her. I said aloud to the cold stone, to which, keep those dear ashes sacred, & let the dear Saint rest in it, I did shed a tear, yes a thousand of them, first because I knew her worthy, & felt her loss, & then, I commingled the tear of joy that she had done with trouble, & with my dear departed Sister, many in Heaven, was singing Hallelujah to the Lamb. They were too pure for this Earth, & God took them to Himself. Let us be satisfied. The ways of providence are mysterious, & we are bound to say, "the will they will be done" & God ours. Again before I leave this, will I go to the silent Tomb of my first wife in peace, Blessed Spirit, until the Morn when we shall all be summoned, & then my ardent prayer is, that you may be found with your lamps trimed & burning, & ready to meet to be parted from her to whom in Life you were closely attached—

It is late, & I must say to you my good wishes are with you, & for you always—

God bless you

Yr Eaton

Tuesday morning -

I have been to St Charles - Jim Bay
Cahzer is there tomed in training
he seems a fine horse - was left behind
by Alexander. Steel chunks. & I believe old
Dave is of the same opinion that this stepson
does not understand training

Judge Overton expects to leave
Nashville for the City on Wednesday
or Thursday on the steam Boat —
Dow Fraser for Pittsburg - Mrs
Leech is greatly improved

Prayer Book
from the
Hermitage
to be preserved

Kirkbridge

X

[To Henry Baldwin]

May 21st 1832

Feeling myself impelled by a
sense of duty to my character to examine
certain accounts appearing part of the
Journals now in your State
to my counsel in the case of Penn & Baltimore
on the subject which I consider important to
me: I have caused interrogatories
to be prepared which I believe will
elicit the information if they are
answered by him.

Dear [illegible] I am authorized
to say will the answer of Mr Lacock
provided a copy of this is first furnished
to me for the purpose of enabling me
to cross question, or propound other
interrogatories if it should think
proper to do so. And with this
view I submit
a copy of the same

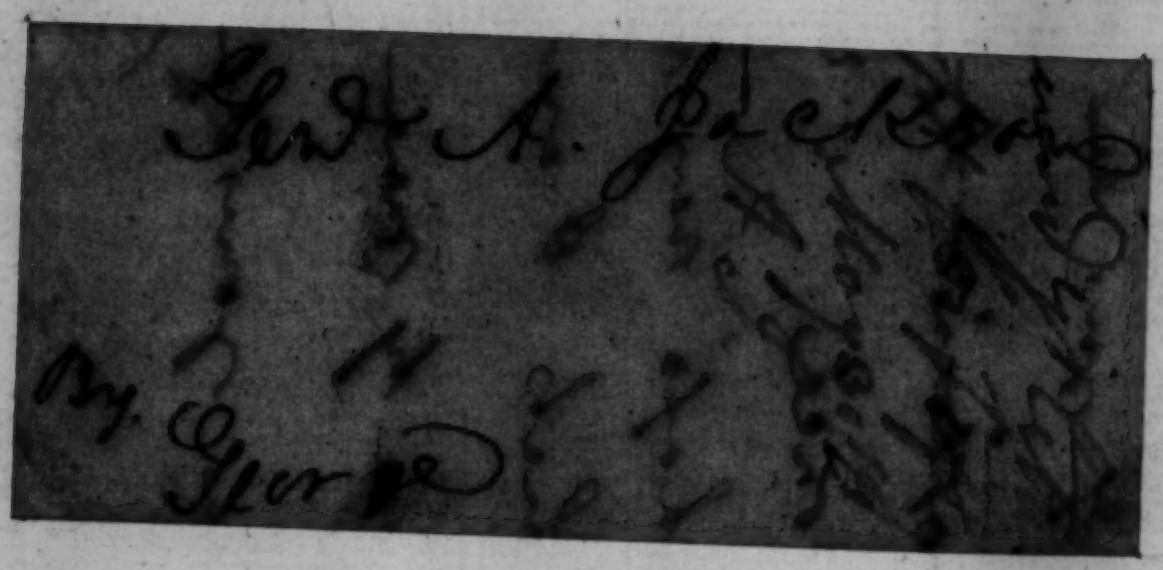
Dear Sir

I send back Mr Grimes letter
with a receipt — Perhaps the amount your
liberality has extended to Mr. G is more than
it should be. If you see him, & think so
& his letter be explained to, & understood by
him, favor you at once

It is perhaps very well, that
this matter, to which I am altogether a
stranger, is thus off by mere accident
& planed between yourself & Mr G

Yours
J. H. Carter

30 Nov. 3


Genl A. Jackson
By Genl

Senate Chamber, May 30th 1832.

Dear Sir, I stated to Majr Lewis, that the fee intended to be paid by Gen.l Jackson in the case of Green vs Deville, was intended for you - I am unwilling to claim that Genl but If you will name it to him and he will furnish the money, I should be glad of it - I did wish to see you very much, but am closely engaged - yrs with respect -

T Grundy

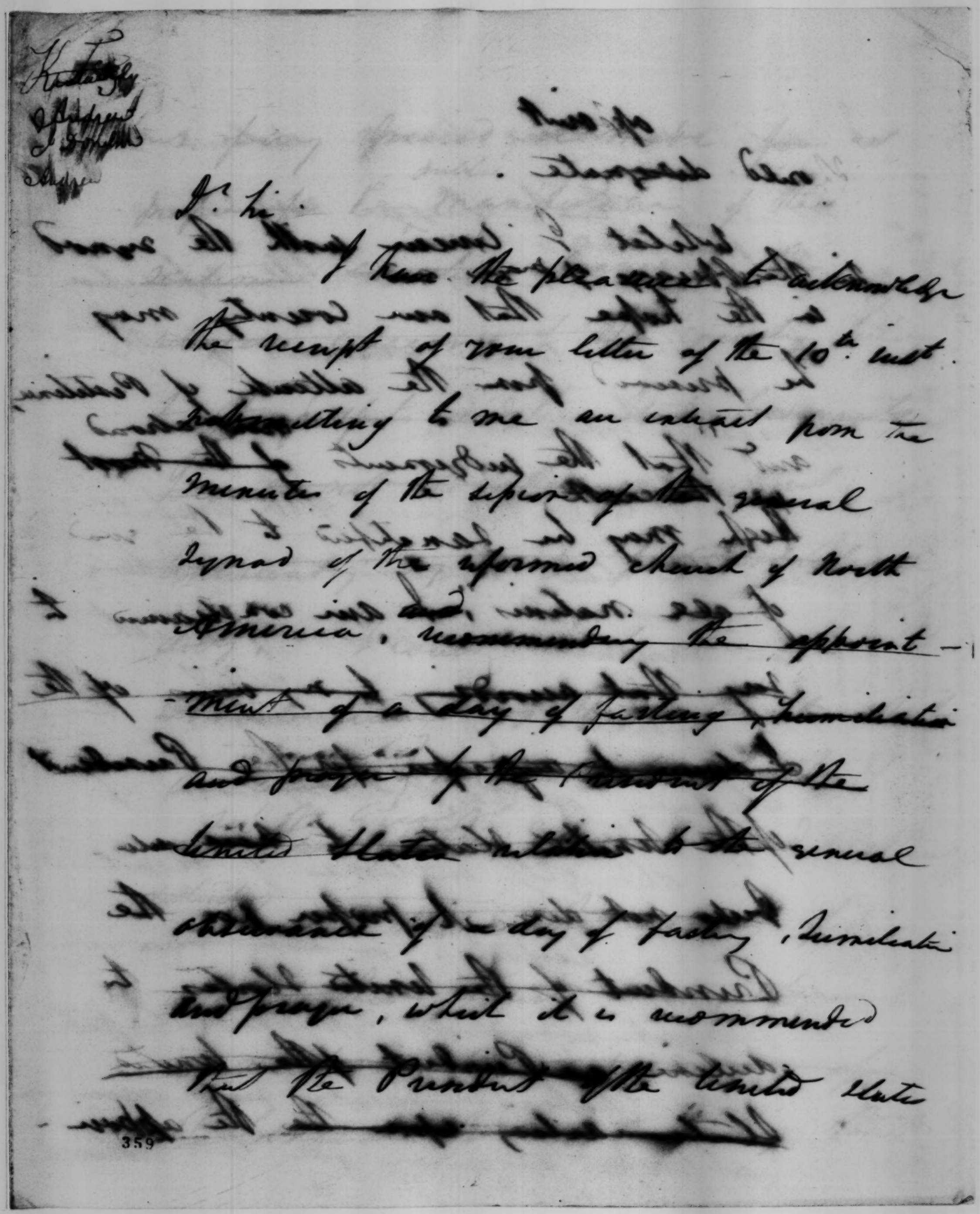
Honorable
Lohn H Eaton

Green agreed to pay $100, whether the Genl will pay all or a part only I cannot say -

Gr

30 May. 1832 This day I presented to Genl Andrew
Jackson the letter of W. Gwynn; who on behalf
of W. G; & in full of his demand paid
me Fifty Dollars ——— Jno S. D Eaton

to John F. Schermerhorn, Chairman of Committee of
General Synod of Dutch Reformed Church.



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official

Loved daughter.

Whilst I remain with the sword
in the hope that our country may
be preserved from the attack of Pestilence,
and that the enemies of the Most
High may be banished to the wood
of the nations, I am constrained to
by the duties of
the President
of the United States
to
during the time

to John T. Duffield, Chairman of
General Synod of Dutch Reformed Church.

To John F. S...
General Synod

Senate Chamber June 15th 1832

Dear Sir,

Agreeably to promise, I send herewith, a full
copy of the Senate's Journal on the Bill to
renew the Charter of the Bank of the U States.

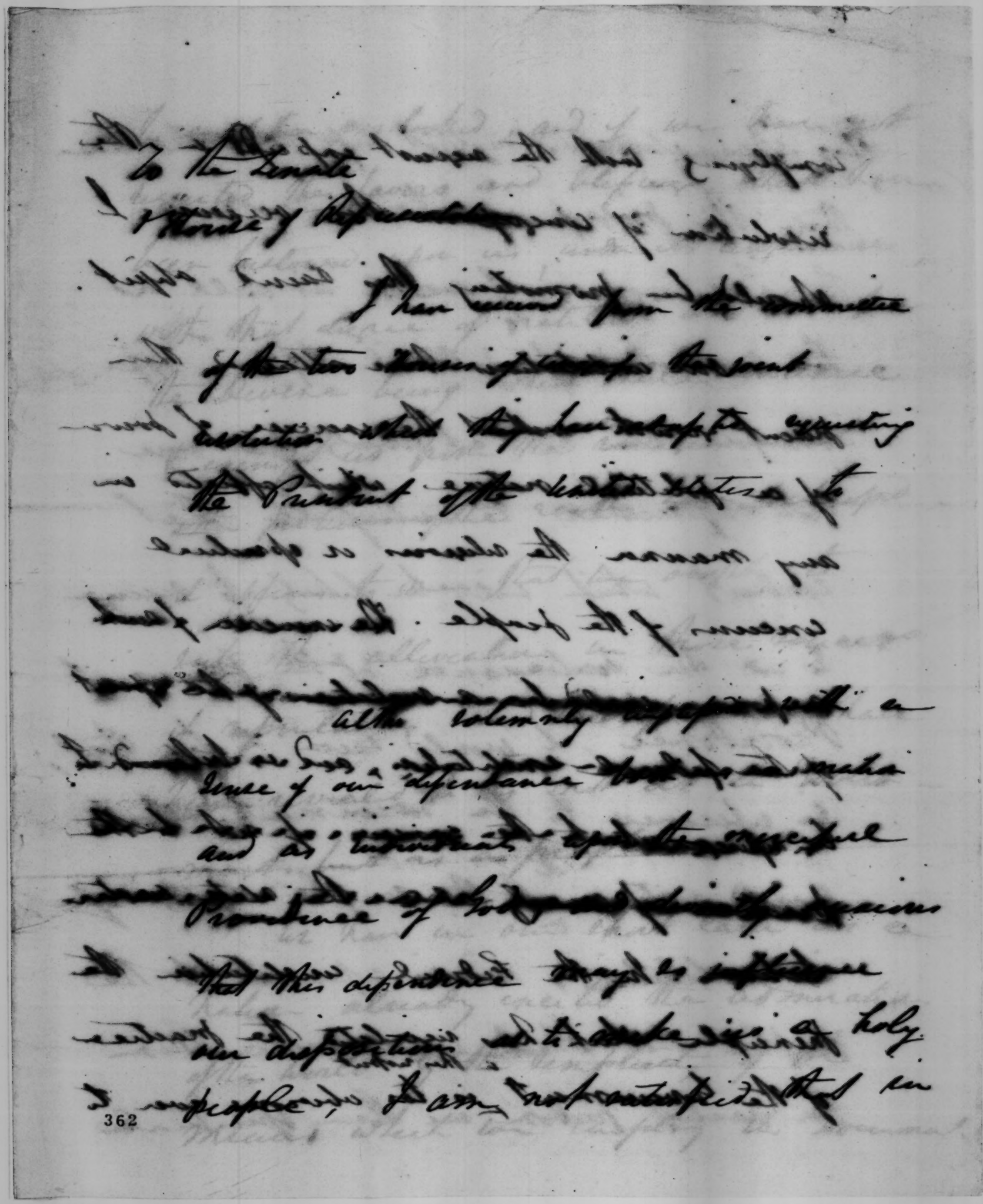
Yrs with respect

Felix Grundy

Ac. 1852.

[June 28 – July 9, 1832]

Draft of Presidential Message to Congress,
refusing to appoint a day of fasting & prayer.



complaining with the request [illegible] in the
resolution of [illegible]
[illegible] said object.
[illegible] the
[illegible] of power
of a [illegible] which affects in
any manner the relations or conduct
concerns of the people. The exercise of such
[illegible] belong only
[illegible] and in [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] the
[illegible] of [illegible] the
principle which has regulated the practice
of the Government in this respect from
the [illegible] even to

Draft of Presidential Message to Congress,
refusing to appoint a day of fasting & prayer.

Draft of
refusing

[illegible] it is [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] Federal Government and one which
it is the duty of all our institutions
to keep all [illegible] pure in its operations.
[illegible] to awaken the vigilance
sentiments of the people that they may
supplicate with more confidence the
throne of God for relief from the
pestilence with which he in his
mercy has afflicted other portions of the
earth and may afflict this. Our
efforts for this solemn occasion should
[illegible] and prayers that God may

[illegible] by the Authority of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Salvation of man. That the Providence

of Government of this Union was not

designed to interpose between it

and [illegible] without bringing it some

degree responsible for the steps which

they take in the forms of worship and

in the ways for the accomplishment

of their objects.

Entertaining these general views

on the subject of the resolution, I deem

it my duty, with the greatest respect

for the opinion of others, to declare

the disapprobation of the duty & fasting

I hereby appoint Joshua Boyle to discharge all the
duties of Secretary of the Navy in the absence
of the Secretary at any time between this
date & the first day of October next.

23d. July 1832 Andrew Jackson

Washington City.

St. Petersburg Octo. 13th 1832.

Dear Genl.

. . . . . .

Too much care cannot be taken in selecting a Minister for this Court. Indeed it would be difficult to find many suitable persons in our country for this mission. In London, and in Paris, our Ministers enjoy the consideration to which they are entitled, from the exalted character of their Country; but here the character of the Country must depend in a considerable degree upon that of the minister. The principles of the American Government, the connexion between our greatness and prosperity as a nation and the freedom of our institutions, are a sealed book in regard to the Russians.

Their own press dare publish nothing upon the subject, and all foreign papers unless those of the most illiberal character are prohibited. The higher classes here must in a great degree receive their information concerning our country from our Minister. This sufficiently points out what ought to be his qualifications, and I regret my own deficiency in some important particulars. Great talents are by no means so requisite, as an easy address, insinuating manners, and a perfect knowledge of the French language (In the latter I have already made considerable advances.) Above all he ought to have a genuine American heart (in which I know I am not deficient) always anxious to seize every favorable opportunity, and many such occur of making an impression in favor of his country.

There is one great disadvantage however under which a minister here labors, and that is the total inadaquacy of the Salery. These people are fond of extravegance, and show, and have not the least taste for Republican simplicites and econemy. In order that a minister may hold a high place in their esteem, he must be able to return their civilities. They judge much by appearances. The want of this reciprocity will be attributed to the meanness of the minister, or

that of his country or both. Even the Representative of his Sardinian Majesty receives $16,000 per Annum. Now If I had $100,000 per annum I would not pursue any course of Conduct in this respect which I should be ashamed to exhibit to my countrymen, but surely if they were aware that their minister could not return with republican simplicity and dignity, the civilities which he cannot avoid receiving, without giving offence, they would consent to an increase of salary. I think $15,000 per Annum would be sufficient for the purpose, without the outfit. Perhaps it would be better to fix it at $13,000 per Annum with the expense of a furnished house. At all events, I must give some large dinners.

I make these remarks without feeling the slightest personal interest in them, because nothing short of your express command would induce me to remain here longer than two years from the time of my arrival, and I trust something may occur to justify my return to my native land within a shorter period. I feel however, if I had such a salery, I could leave a much more favorable impression of my country behind me.

I shall soon be looking with great anxiety for news concerning our elections. I read your veto message with very great pleasure. Although rather inclined to be friendly to the recharter of the Bank of the United States, yet I am now free to say I should vote for no Bill for that purpose liable to the objections of that which passed both Houses of Congress. I am glad to observe the spirit which seems to animate the Republican party of Pennsylvania in relation to this subject. I entertain no apprehensions concerning the result of your election; but I wish to see you come into office for a second period with that triumphant majority, which you are entitled to receive both from the wisdom and success of your foreign and domestic policy. I cannot think that the unnatural union between the Claymen, and the Anti Masons will reduce your majority, as I believe the mass of both these

parties is honest and cannot approve such a political partnership.

Your faithful

devoted & grateful friend.

James Buchanan

Genl. Andrew Jackson.

Charleston
25 March 1832

Dear Sir

You the proceedings of the Convention of this State now sitting in Columbia — you will perceive, by the project of the Committee, that these rash and incondiderate men contemplate dissunion & the government should find it necessary to act with energy — I always thought this to be the end and aim of some of the leaders of the Nullification party — It is rumoured, that Major — no, Brigadier General Hamilton is to bring down with him two Regiment of Dragoons chosen from the districts most addicted to Nullification to keep us in order; and further, that it was in contemplation to take possession of the forts as a measure of precaution — The measures which you have wisely taken will prevent the execution of this scheme. If the ordinances are passed in conformity with the project of the Committee it is probable, as they well be failed in their intended Coup de main, that nothing violent will be attempted before the 1st of February, as the Union party count among their numbers several Militia Officers and a fair proportion of the Volunteer corps in this city. The Nullifiers however have all the artillery. We might muster from 500 to 1000 men if we could arm them — I speak of the force of the Union party because I wish it to be brought into action if force must be used by the government. I think it all

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important, that we, the Union party, should be prepared to resist any illegal act of violence, then protest against the proceedings of the Convention, declare ourselves the true Representatives of the State and ask the aid of the General Government to protect us. Such a proceeding would enlist the feelings and sympathies of the States in our favor; whereas it is to be feared, that if the general government is compelled single handed to coerce these men, which could easily be done, the sympathies of the people, especially of the South would be in favor of the Nullifiers. If such a movement as the one here indicated should be made in Charleston and in Greenville where our strong forces are - Greenville and Spartanburg - it certainly would be successful - because in Charleston we could receive the succour of the regular troops in the Barracks and in Greenville of the Militia of North Carolina and Tennessee, which would suffocate this rebellion at once - These men look forward with certainty to the assistance of Great Britain in any contest they may have with the General government, and some persons believe that they have held communication with and had assurances from that government of succour and protection - This I do not credit, but I think it proper to communicate to you the rumours as well as the certainty of the hope and expectations they entertain - I am decidedly of opinion, that whenever the Government is compelled to act it should be done with such an overwhelming force as to put down at once all

hopes if successfull of success and that the two points
to be acted upon are Charleston and Greenville or
Spartanburg — I do not know whether I can prevail
upon the Union party to take the lead in both places
but they might do so upon their own safety and for the
Honor of the State, and I will use every effort in my power
to induce them to take this attitude. The declarations of these
men that in certain case, they will seek foreign alliances
and their determination to secede unless the government
speedily submits to all their demands will render it
necessary to act with energy and to act promptly — If this
State is allowed to secede and as a Sovereign State shall
form an intimate alliance with Great Britain, as she
most certainly would do the would have British ships of war constant
in the harbour and in case of any quarrel between the
States and Great Britain would allow that nation to
make Carolina a place d'armes, or in any difference
between her and the rest of the States might deliver
up the forts to British forces and defy the utmost power
of the Union? The safety of the whole nation requires therefore
that South Carolina should not be allowed to carry her
factious resolutions into effect. It is a very different case as
the question now stands. Great Britain would certainly not
interfere in the domestic quarrel or how it was
decided, but if by compromise consent South Carolina is
permitted to secede from the Union and Great Britain
wants to form an intimate alliance with her, which there are
many motives to induce that nation to do, then it would be

a peaceful and legal act and he might bind herself to
defend South Carolina against the rest of the Union whenever
the Central powers required it. No no reasonable objection
could be taken, and South Carolina would be at
once connected with a supplying mart from whence
to dispose the states with british manufactures. But if the
Federal power of the union determines to prevent South
Carolina from exercising the most sacred and at this
moment the prosperity of their Republic, no foreign power
would have a pretext for interfering and here I am
sure that no foreign power would interfere - Indeed it would be
easy to put them down in one little month, so that
there would be no time for any such application to be
made. Now in my opinion the threats which have been
made and so frequently repeated of calling in the aid of
Great Britain - the expectation which is generally entertained
that the british fleet will be at our doors to raise the
blockade of the port, the certainly that these men would
at once deliver up the port to such a force, if it were
to appear, to be held against the United States render it
imperative upon you to put these forts in complete
repair and so to garrison them as to prevent their being
taken by the forces of any foreign or domestic enemy.
For this purpose more men are required and two vessels of war
and I do think they ought to be sent without delay.
Connected with this subject is one of great importance to this
city - It was urged upon the government of Mr. Monroe to make
Charleston a naval depot for the west India squadron
and if this had been done, the union party would never have

[illegible] lost the ascendancy in this city - may not if the
Government had done it was in its power to do so, have
employed our own mechanics we might have retained it
but with a view to economy badly understood I think
when the preservation of the Union is at stake, Northern
Mechanics should invariably be employed in preference
under existing circumstances - Not discriminated against to make
additional State occasion we had some difficulty in
[illegible] the mechanics from pulling down the Marine
Hospital which is badly situated in order to save
from Ten or Twelve dollars and being built by an imported
Mechanic in order to save a trifle more - This is the
[illegible] I do not mean to complain: but to urge that
Government may avail itself of every opportunity of
employing native Mechanics & in my opinion no measure
would contribute more to pacify Carolina, preserve
the Union and save the effusion of blood than to make
Charleston a naval Depôt for the west Indian Station
I transmit you herewith the documents to show the great
advantages that would result from this arrangement to the
Service - Capt.n Kearney was of opinion, that this was the
fittest port for that purpose, so is Capt.n Shubrick and so
would any unprejudiced Officer be who would visit & compare
its advantages with those of Pensacola - I know the navy
Commissioners are opposed to it & prefer the Dortugas: but
I do earnestly entreat you not to suffer their prejudices to
prevent the adoption of a measure which will save the

Country from a civil war. Such a measure would cause an
ascendancy in the City and furnish a pretext for
sending a naval force here -

I have several other subjects on which
I wish to write to you, and will do so by tomorrows
mail - The documents I referred to may be found in the
department - They were presented in 1825 and in 1826
there is a report published by order of Senate of the expediency
of establishing a navy yard in Charleston by Capt. Kearney -
Not only was this refused; but an order issued that no vessels
of war should touch at Charleston for repairs or supplies, an
order which lost the government many friends, and us
very unjustifiable to say the least of it - I send you
Yesterday a report of the state of the forts in this harbour.

I am dear Sir
respectfully
Yours
R Toinsett

We proceed to
on the last Item
of Just Bonds Stated in
be promptly
answered Sir. &c.
&c. &c. M.c Glennon
25th Nov. 1832.

Proper measures to desist
the Negligent.
The Gen. reply shows his
own resolve.

-note- 24-

-The Marquis de Jouffroy having

The Ordinance of the Convention
of Sth Carolina and
the Governors Message to the Genl Assy
The President Message & Jackson
Thereon. The Attempt of Nullification with
the act of the Legislature of
Sth Carolina based upon the Ordi=
=nance with the Governors Pro=
=clamation and Genl order pre=
paratory with the Opinion
avowed object to enforce the
Laws of the United States within
force, and to enforce the State
Laws in open & palpable violation
of the constitution of the U. States
and threatening with punish=
=ment all Citizens who adhere
to their allegiance to the Genl
Government &c. This not subsiding the
Directions to prosecute all found engaged
in the
Ordi=
=nance to conquer to be accomplished
=ment with the refusal of the Secretary
of the Treasury, and the above Pro=
=clamation with a call upon the
States of New York, Pennsylvania,
Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio
Tennessee Alabama and Georgia
and So Carolina for thirty five
Thousand men to be ready to march
at a moments warning. Those of
So Carolina to be subject to the call
of the Civil authority, when in the case
of the civil authority, when in the case
=cution of process & posse comitatus
+ forthwith to be and

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Is it to be found in the Constitution
This more perfect Union, made by
we the people of these united States,
upon this confederation a perpetual
Union of these United States. Let
us examine. The true question
Doctrine is that ole power not expressly
granted to the Federal Government
are reserved to the people the States.
The powers granted are these here
enumerated them. many of these are
Tee are sovereign powers. The mode
by which this perpetual Union, made
more perfect by the constitution, can
be altered or amended, or dissolved is
pointed out in the instrument
itself, no unexpressed right to modify its
laws can be found or that the
confederation of perpetual Union
or in the more perfect Union which
by the people a body upon it. and
there is no other way except by such
=tion, to alter or amend it. If therefore
a State attempt to resist the execution
of the laws by force or to dissolve the
Union by dissolution from the perfect Union
other States is not the duty of the other
it by force - is not the duty of the other
the Constitution and laws, and preserve them
constitutes a perfect right and duty of the people
the country from

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the right of a State to secede from the
Union or to nullify its laws. Where is the
right to found this? The advocates of this
doctrine refuse to point it out. If this
right is greater than our confederation
of perpetual union, and more sa-
cred than the constitution framed thereon by the peo-
ple of these United States, are bound to bow
down before the sovereignty of the people? Let us examine
this sovereignty. The people of each state, on
framing and imposing a constitution, formed
their sovereign and respective
a confederation and perpetual
union with certain grants of coer-
cive power to the congress of these united
States, and ordained and established
the national constitution. That this federal
compact was performed to prevent its
dissolution, the express grant was
made to congress, that it should be
the duty of the president to see these
laws executed, and to settle
the disputes in this confederation when
they occur. No reserved right to nullify or secede
where there is this reserved right to be found

Nashville, December 2. 1832.

My dear Sir,

You must permit me to congratulate you on the glorious result of the recent election, which I should have done sooner, but I knew that all your time was employed in preparing for the meeting of Congress. The issue of the late election must be peculiarly gratifying to you, as it furnishes abundant proof that so far from losing you have gained in the affections of the great body of the American people. This evidence of public opinion is infinately more valuable, than a Thousand eulogies from interested and time serving Politicians. The honest yeomenry of the country, who follow their plow have no motives of interest or ambition to gratify. They are content with a faithful Administration of public affairs, and will not desert an old faithful friend upon the representations of designing and dishonorable men, would be leaders, such as Samuel D Ingham. You know who fought the battles of the country when engaged in foreign war. It is the common, laboring portion of the community. To the same honest, pure source we must look for the protection of our liberties let them be assailed from what quarter they may. I never had a doubt as to how the election would terminate so far as you were concerned, but I confess at one time I had some

fears as to Mr. Van Burens success. So much was
said by the opposition papers about New York's going
against the Administration. The divided ticket in
Virginia, and the probability of Pennsylvania throwing
away her vote on Judge Wilkins, all seemed
to render the result doubtful. But he has risen
ed, and I rejoice at it, more especially am I
gratified with the success in his own State. He is
now, by the fault of his enimies, placed on such
elevated grounds, that the combined efforts of the
opposition cannot defeat him for the Presidency at
the next election should he live. In our own State,
it was amusing to hear the calculations of some of the Clay
party. They asserted confidently that I had recommended
the general ticket system to prevent their success in
two districts at least for the Vice Presidency. The
truth is I took no thought for the election of electors,
then about approaching. I knew my will how
the result would be. But I thought the time prope
to circulate for a change, so as to be ready for future
contests. Notwithstanding the change, the opposition
held a meeting in Nashville and nominated
candidates for electors. The result is that of thirty
two thousand votes, they obtained the small number
of about fifteen hundred.

Every thing in relation to the attempt to elect a Senator
in Tennessee you have doubtless been apprized of.
I will only observe that some individuals, who
have heretofore professed great devotion to

the Administration give strange evidences of it, during the contest. However the elections of next Summer will place matters on their true grounds, and I shall be greatly deceived, Judging from what I hear, if Major Eaton is not elected without the least difficulty.

I hope now that the election is over, the opposition will permit you to have some little repose during the four years to come, and that they will only find fault with your measures, where their Judgement honestly condemn.

Nashville and its vicinity enjoy excellent health and so far have escaped the Cholera. I trust that we may be permitted to escape the scourge intirely.

When you have time to write a line, I shall always be happy to hear from you.

Receive assurances of my best wishes for the success of your public measures, and for your health and happiness.

Sincerely, your friend

Wm Carroll

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson,

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Dec. 5, 1832.

Dear Sir

In your Speech at Tammany Hall, you spoke of the President, as not having a single blood relation in the world. I enclose to you the following scrap of Genealogy, given to me by Mr T. Sappin, by which you will see, you have fallen into an error. The President may perhaps himself not know, that he has in one of the most respectable and wealthy of our Citizens, no very distant relation. The Statement may be a matter of Curiosity to him as well as to you. Mr T Sappin, the son of James Sappin mentioned in the document, is one of the Trustees of this Company, and is the Gentleman who called with me, when I did myself the honor of calling on you in New York.

New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.
Dec. 5th 1832.

I am Sir
With Sentiments of the highest
Respect & Esteem
Your Ob. Sert
[illegible]

Copy

The Jackson Family.

There were four brothers, each occupying a large farm or as such holdings are termed in Ireland Town Lands, so long as grass grows, or water runs i.e. Freeholds, subject perhaps to a small peppercorn or chief rent to the Lord

of the soil, who besides was entitled to the Royalties, that is the whole, or a proportion of the Mines, minerals, or fisheries, which might then be known, or after wards discovered; altho sometimes these advantages (if the lands had been originally granted by the King to the Lord) were specially reserved to the Crown.

One of the Brothers, the Andrew the youngest, resident near Castlereagh and sold his property and emigrated to America in 1765. He Landed at Charleston, settled back in the country, had three sons, Hugh, Robt. and Andrew. the Latter the far famed Hero and deliverer of New Orleans, he was born 15th March 1767.

Another at Ballemisca, in the Parish of Carndonnell, his only surviving son Samuel Jackson lived many years in Philadelphia, and was principal in the house of Jackson and Bayard, with whom Wm Patterson of Baltimore first lived on his arrival in this Country, having been brought out here by his friend Captn Thomas Cash from Belfast. This Mr Samuel Jackson married Miss Bateman of Dublin, who inherited a large estate, they had two sons both of whom died, and two daughters, the eldest of whom married the Revd Richd deacon Cleland, who now owns the elegant family Mansion at Carndonell, the other the Revd Wm Cassady now Rector of Newton Ards.

Another married at Knockmagony in the Parish of Hollywood, whose daughter married Mr James Sappin of Belfast, some of whose Children now reside in the City of New York and whose brother John was many years a Senator of the State and first Judge of the County of Rockland.

The fourth son resided at Billyridley in the Parish of Bangor, and agreeable to the Custom of the times was called Laird Jackson, a kind of Title unknown in the Books of Heraldry and originating in Scotland, the land from which this Family and the good Majority of others in the Province of Ulster had originated. The brothers and the Good Majority such of the descendants as I knew, were remarkable for their hospitality and a strict adherence and attachment to the faith, as professed by the Irish of Scotland and preserved to this Catholic & great Jurisdiction of Scottish Phraseology & dialect

From the Life of his Brother Edward
Fathers papers sent to me 14 months ago
to be published & only the Statement
written is strictly correct.

J. A. McL

Copy

Dec. 9. 1832, Washington

My Dear Sir.

Your letters were this Moment
Rec'd from the hands of Col. Drayton, read & duely
considered and in haste I Reply. Your true Spirit
of patriotism that they breath fills me with
pleasure. If the Union party unite with you
your heart and hand in the Next you have
laid down, you will not only preserve
the Union, but save our Native State from
that ruin and disgrace into which her treasonable
leaders have attempted to plunge her. All
the means in my power I will employ to
enable her own Citizens, those faithfull
patriots who cling to the Union, to put it
down. The proclamation which I have
this day issued, and which I enclose to you
will give you my views of the Treasonable
Conduct of the Convention and the Governor's
Recommendation to the Assembly - it is not
merely rebellion, but the act of raising
troops positive treason, and I am assured
by all the Members of Congress with
whom I have Conversed that it will be
sustained by Congress. If so, I will meet it
at the threshold, and have the leaders
arrested and arraigned for treason. I am
only waiting to be furnished with the acts
of your legislature to make a Communication
to Congress, ask the means necessary to
carry my proclamation into Couple effect
and by an exemplary punishment of those
leaders for treason to unpresedented put down
this rebellion & strengthen our happy government

both at home and abroad.

My former letter and the Communication from the Department of war will have informed you of the arms and equipment having been laid in deposit subject to your requisitions, to aid the Civil authority in the due execution of the laws, whenever called on as the proper Communication [illegible]

The vain threats of resistance by those who have raised the standard of rebellion shew their weakness and folly. You may spare those patriots, who cling to their Country and this Union, which alone secures our liberty, prosperity and happiness, that in forty days I can have within the limits of So. Carolina fifty thousand men, and forty days more another fifty thousand. How impotent the threat of resistance with only a population of 250.000 whites and nearly that double in blacks, with our ships in the port to aid in the execution of our laws? The wickedness, madness & folly of the leaders and their deluded followers in the attempt to destroy themselves and the Union has not its parallel in the history of the world.

The Union will be preserved. The safety of the Republic the supreme law which will be promptly obeyed by me, demands the preservation of the Union.

I will be happy to hear from you often, thro' Col Mason or his son, if you think the Post Office unsafe.

Signed Andrew Jackson

W. Pinckett.

Nashville, December 18th 1832.

My dear Sir,

I received by last nights mail your letter of the 4th instant with the accompanying copy of your message to Congress. I had previously read your message with great attention and I can truly say that I was much gratified with it. The picture of our foreign and domestic relations is such as ought to excite feelings of pride and exultation in the breast of every lover of his country and its free institutions. The conduct of the majority in South Carolina to say the least is very extraordinary, and however much we might all deplore the necessity of coercing her to do her duty, yet a no hesitation should take place in adopting such a course if the emergency requires it. As you have said, the Union must be preserved, and surely it will not be pretended by any one, that this most important object can be attained, if a State is permitted to secede unduly because she may imagine that an act of Congress is oppressive in its character, and opposed to her interest. Our happy government covers such a vast extent of Territory that it is unreasonable to expect that the interest of its different sections will always be the same. We must therefore always be ready to act in a true spirit of compromise, and upon all subjects that course which is most likely to come the nearest to doing Justice equally to the whole should be pursued. If it is believed that the Constitution of the United States is defective in any of its provisions, it points to the remedy itself, let the people in convention alter or amend. If this remedy had been asked for in a peaceable and friendly way by (over)

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South Carolina I have no doubt it would have been conceded to by the other states of the Union. But now, after she has played the part of a braggadocia, bid defiance to the laws of the Union, and through her chief Magistrate makes a parade about the organization of a city legion and state guard, it is time that she should be coerced into her duty by milder measures until not answer. And if such a course should become necessary, however much it might be deplored, I cannot but persuade myself that you will be sustained in it by every other state in this great confederacy. It is of much higher importance to sustain the integrity of the Union, than to indulge the whims of a single State who may complain about imaginary wrong.

There is one expression in the Governors Message which struck me unfavorably, I cannot, however, but think that the Legislature, sincerely and anxiously desire will be acceded to me" If this desire was so sincere and anxious why the measure not asked for, before a call of their own convention and the passage of the secession ordinance. They cannot expect the ideal dignity of such a Legislature until they recede from the position they occupy and show a little more respect for the laws and constitution of the Union. I still hope however that the whole matter will be adjusted on amicable terms. That part of your Message which

relates to the tariff is so just and equitable, that it seems to me that even South Carolina and her hot Spurs will be pleased with it. What more can be asked than a reduction of the duties to the expenditures of the government. If this is not satisfactory, and she still persists in her revolutionary measures, the strong arm of the government must be employed to check her mad career. You may rely upon my hearty co-operation in every thing that has for its object the preservation of the Union, and when all peacable measures have failed in the attainment of this important object, a resort must be had to arms if necessary.

I agree most cordially with you in the necessity of a general expression of opinion in relation to this matter, and with that view I have requested Mr. Hunt and Mr. Hall to call the attention of the people throughout the State to the subject in this paper of to morrow; and to fix upon Saturday the 29th instant for a meeting at this place. We shall endeavour by the proceedings of our meeting to give such a tone to public sentiment in Tennessee, as to preclude the possibility of doubt in relation to the views of this State. In relation to this highly interesting subject I shall conclude with the expression of an ardent hope that you may yet be able to bring it to a satisfactory close, and that be the means under Providence of giving permanency to our happy form of government.

I can communicate nothing of an interesting

nature in relation to our local matters. Hive

days since a case of cholera was reported, but no one has occurred since, and our town is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

I shall always be pleased to hear from you when you have leisure to write a line. Will you do me the favor to present my respects to Mr. Van Buren, should he be in the city, and also to Major Eaton.

I am, dear Sir,
Most sincerely
your friend
Wm Carroll

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson,
Pres.t of the U. States
Washington city.